SATURDAY NIGHT

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by John R. Walker

OCTOBER 13, 1951 VOL. 67, NO. 1

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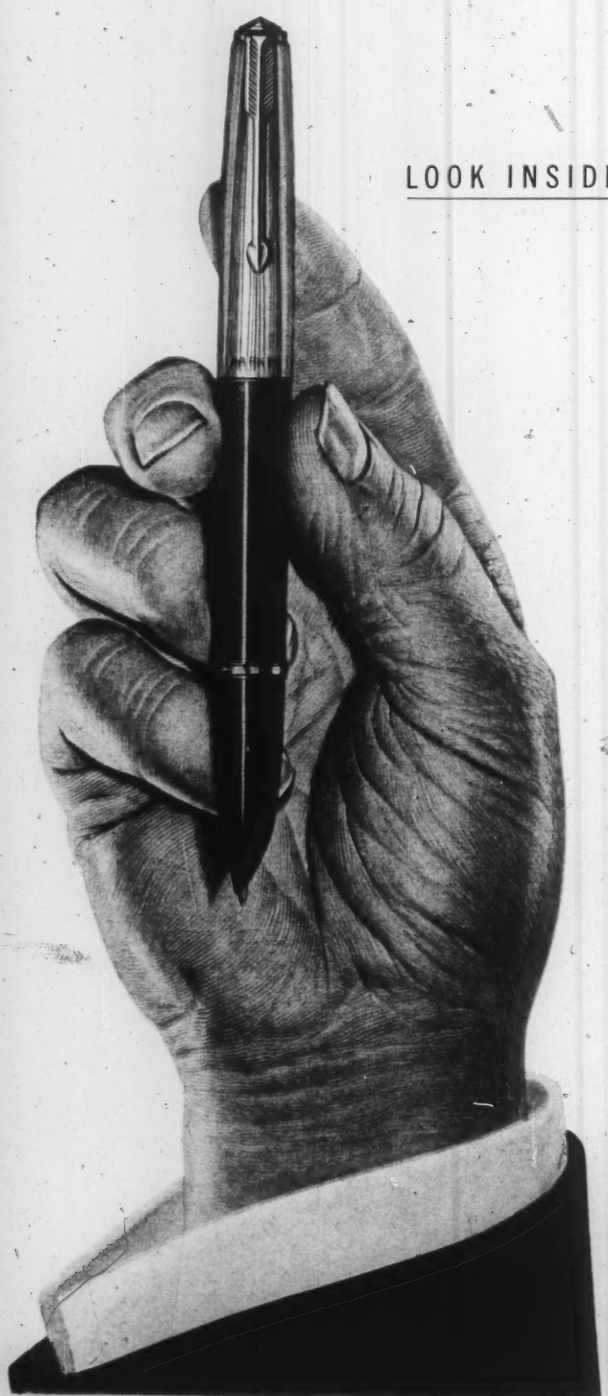

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

COVER: From the beginning of this month to the end of next month, Canada's hunters are deep in the woods—free of city neuroses, civilized softness and free, too, of game-warden's laconic prose and vigilant eyes. Most hunters will agree with author SCOTT YOUNG, who rhapsodizes about hunting on Page 14, that the thrill commences long before, and lingers long after, the trigger is pulled. And they will also agree that companionship, closeness to nature and skill in pursuit are the three top qualities that make an ancient necessity a modern attraction.—*Photo by K. M. A. Anderson* for Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests.

NEXT WEEK—ARE HANDOUTS HURTING CANADIAN COLLEGE SPORTS? Mid-way in the football season, Dr. W. G. Hardy, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, takes a sharply critical view of what is happening—or could happen—in college sports in Canada east, centre and west . . . EYE ON THE U.K. ELECTION: Former SATURDAY NIGHT assistant editor Rodney Grey, now on the *Manchester Guardian*, gives some fresh pre-election slants. For instance: "The movement in the Tory party to upset Churchill is really an anti-liberal move—he is the liberal around whom the newer elements of the party have been grouping." . . . MASTER OF THE OOMPAH: When band players swing their talk to winners, they automatically dub Martin Boundy of London, Ont., the champion. ART TREASURES AND FASHION blend in a picture story with the multi-million-dollar Viennese collection for background . . . CANADIAN ACTORS have become a tourist asset in Bermuda . . . CANADA'S CHINESE get their news by some unusual processes; for instance, reporters don't pound typewriters; they paint the stories in 2000-odd characters.

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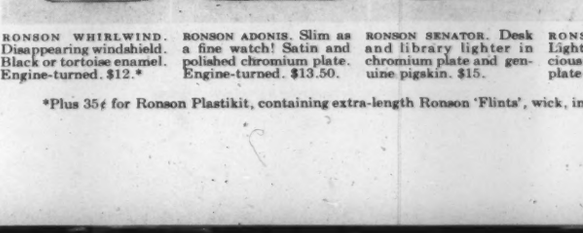

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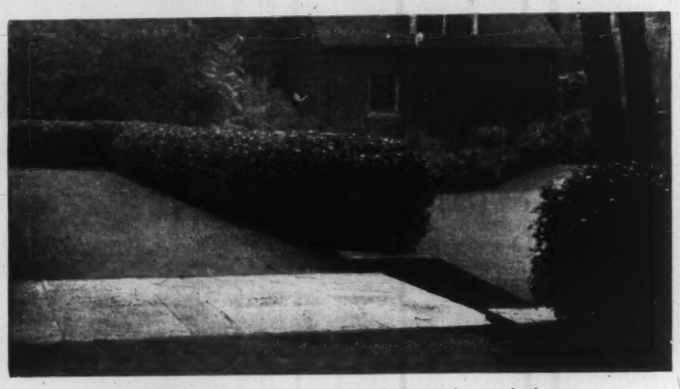

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OTTAWA VIEW

BONDS FOR SALE

by Michael Barkway

THE intensive sales campaign for the Canada Savings Bonds which go on sale October 15 is more than half over. It's concentrated in the two weeks before the opening date, and goes on only for a week or two after that. The methods used by the Bank of Canada for these postwar issues are an astonishing contrast to the wartime Victory Loan campaigns. For probably not more than a month 150 investment dealers devote themselves to Savings Bonds. They're men picked by the Bank of Canada, and they drop their ordinary work (mostly with well-known investment houses) to work on Savings Bonds for an unknown fee. Only when all the sales are known and totted up, the Bank sits down and works out what it thinks would be a fair reward to them.

These 150 men canvass 2,800 firms, of which 2,500 had payroll savings plans last year. It's an ambitious attempt to reach more than a million Canadian workers in three weeks with 150 men; and of course the secret lies in top management. To judge from some of the trade unions, you'd think workers and management were always on opposite sides; but the history of payroll savings shows the other story. Sales rocket up when the man at the top makes it clear that he really believes in savings bonds. It isn't a case of "management pressure": but management's recommendation can unquestionably make saving "the thing to do."

In earlier years sales on the payroll savings plan accounted for two out of every three bonds sold. And last year $270 millions were sold within the first three or four weeks. After that sales went on at a trickle of about a million dollars a month. The average take, on the payroll plan, was $240 for each participant. That's $20 a month, which isn't a bad slice to "put away" for an average wage-earner. The general public, who buy their bonds across the counter at a bank or an investment house, bought last year at an average rate of $450 per head.

This year the Bank of Canada and the Ministry of Finance are keener than ever to "put across" the bond drive. Savings are one of the classic and vital ways of fighting inflation; and I still remember the shock Graham Towers gave to a press conference this spring. The cost of living was doing its most spectacular spurt at the time, and one reporter asked the Governor of the Bank of Canada: "How can people save when prices are going up like this? Most of us have got all we can do to make ends meet." Towers, who is usually very quiet and factual and precise, flushed slightly and answered: "If people can't save, we have our alternative. We can pull out of the cold war and abandon the defence effort." We all knew he wasn't fooling about savings.

If this year's savings bonds are to do their anti-inflationary job by taking more dollars out of the purchasing stream, the general public will have to get in on a bigger scale than before. The payroll savings probably cannot be lifted a great deal higher. But the contributions from the general public could. This is the aim of the new limit of $5,000 for each individual and of the higher interest rate. A bond held to maturity 10 years and nine months hence pays 3.21 per cent.

SALES PICTURE

THERE are some signs that the level of public saving, which dropped off very sharply last winter, may be picking up again. Labor income was up 17 per cent in the first half of the year, and certainly hasn't dropped since. But retail sales, which roughly show the level of personal consumption, fell off about mid-year. The July retail figures are quite interesting. Retail sales by value were 5 per cent higher than last year. But food—up 13 per cent—offset declines in durable goods. And the 5 per cent increase in value concealed a drop of something like 9 per cent in volume.

July was probably about the bottom of the trough for consumer purchases. Most people were pretty well stocked up on durables before the budget. The post-budget prices were still new and discouraging. The instalment-buying rules stopped the purchaser who hadn't saved up half the price in cash. With allowance for seasonal factors, sales will probably be shown to have picked up a bit in August and September. But they're unlikely to get back to the frenzied levels of last winter. And it would be a catastrophe if they did.

BUTTER FUTURE

HERB HANNAM, the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, has been getting quite a hand here for his blunt speech about food prices. Finance Minister Abbott repeated some of his figures in the broadcast about price control — no doubt after having them carefully checked. One of the interesting cases is butter, because you'd think that if anything was within our own domestic control it would be the price of butter. But the fact is that butter at

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65 cents is barely attractive to the dairy farmer.

The number of dairy cows in Canada has been falling steadily since 1944. It fell by anpther 2 per cent between 1950 and the middle of this year. If we hadn't had an exceptionally good season for pastures, milk production would have been down proportionately. But the wet August that everybody complained about in central Canada did have this advantage.

You remember the shortage of butter that occurred for a short time this spring, when prices shot up far too high. It shouldn't have happened; and it wouldn't have happened if the Government hadn't kept out imports till far too late in the season. This year they've learned their lesson. The trade is being allowed to buy 4½ million pounds privately, and the Government itself is buying 10 million pounds from Europe and New Zealand. This should be enough to see us through till the spring.

There's only one snag about the European purchases. The Danish, Swedish and Netherlands butter is paying a 12-cent per pound duty and still arriving as cheaply as our domestic product. But some of it is in barrels and has to be repacked; and the experts are not certain that it will keep as well as Canadian or New Zealand butter. So the Government is handing over its European butter to the trade as soon as it is landed; and it will go into immediate use. In return the Government will store Canadian and New Zealand butter. Next year, coming out of store, it will cost 66 cents, which will mean retail prices up to 70 cents. At that, there probably won't be much complaint provided the imports are really adequate to keep the price there. If they aren't, it will be inexcusably bad management on the Government's part.

Our own dairy farmers have more dairy heifers on the farms than they had last year. The question is whether they keep them. If they do, our own production will be higher next year. But the United States offers a tempting market for dairy stock. And there's always a good return on beef for the U.S. So, although we don't export milk, we can export the milk producers. And that's why the price we have to pay for butter is still dependent on price levels outside Canada.

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POPULATION CONTROL

Malthus or the Modern Menace: Too Much Life or Too Little?

by B. K. Sandwell

THE people who are concerned about the relation of population to the means of subsistence—and there are beginning to be quite a lot of them—seem to fall almost entirely into two opposite categories: those who look to authority to regulate the size of populations, and those who look to authority to see to it that nobody shall regulate the size of populations. In other words, there are those who think that contraception can be used for the general advantage of the human race, or of some section of it, and should be so used under government direction, and there are those who think that contraception can result only in detriment to the human race, and should be prohibited by government.

—Don McKague

B. K. SANDWELL

This is a very interesting development in the thinking of the Western World, considering that it is scarcely a generation since the generally accepted opinion of that part of the human race reprobated contraception, not because of its effects, but because it was considered fundamentally immoral.

Two books, each representative of one of these attitudes, lie on my desk side by side today. They are Robert C. Cook's "Human Fertility: the Modern Dilemma" (McLeod, $6), and Halliday Sutherland's "Control of Life" (Burns Oates, London, and Campion Press, Montreal, $3), the latter a new and revised edition.

Protective Service

Mr. Cook is appalled at the rate at which human communities increase their numbers now that science has removed many of the checks which disease used to impose. His "guinea-pig" is Puerto Rico, where a population already living at a very low standard has been suddenly provided with the scientific protective devices of a very high-standard population (the United States) and has begun to multiply at a rate which doubles its numbers every 25 years, and already renders a not very industrialized island heavily dependent on imports of food. What the Puerto Ricans should do, obviously, is emigrate to the country which provided them with the protective science to keep them from dying while not providing them with the means to keep themselves alive; they evidently do not do so, in sufficient numbers, but Mr. Cook does not say whether this is due to their own lack of enterprise or to the immigration regulations of the United States. An entirely similar introduction of science into British Guiana is threatening to make the population of that colony double itself in ten years, with resources which even now hardly suffice to keep the people above the famine level.

Mr. Cook advocates the application of science to the human breeding process. His remedy is that of the Seventh International Congress of Genetics, which declared that the solution of the world's population problem lies in "some kind of *selection, i.e.,* by those persons of the preceding generation who had a better genetic equipment having produced more offspring, on the whole, than the rest, either through conscious choice, or as an automatic result of the way in which they lived." He adds that "ancient, incongruous, social morality is wholly incapable of dealing effectively and humanely with the problem of the fast-moving age in which our fate is cast."

Who Has the Babies?

This in plain language means not only that more children must be born to certain elements of the human society; it means also that a great many fewer children must be born to certain much larger elements. The idea that such an effect can be brought about "through conscious choice" is too naïve to be bothered with. And authority will, I should think, have to use a good deal of pressure if it is to ensure that it will be brought about "as an automatic result of the way in which they," the less desirable elements, "live." Sterilization is clearly Mr. Cook's preferred procedure, but he is very cautious about the way in which it is to be employed, and of course there must be nothing Nazi about it; in fact the Nazis in his opinion almost ruined the whole idea by wrongly identifying the "fit" with the powerful and the "unfit" with those "below a prescribed minimum of social prestige or affluence."

And then along comes Dr. Sutherland with the argument that Great Britain is doomed to the loss of its imperial position unless the British birth-rate rises. His position is that contraception is fundamentally immoral; but I cannot quite decide whether he also holds that it is the duty of the state to prohibit this particular form of immorality or not.

Unfortunately he limits his study almost entirely to the British Isles, and hence is able to make the extraordinary, and I think wholly untenable, statement that "As regards the means of subsistence, it is now obvious that foodstuffs tend to increase at a vastly greater rate than population"—a statement which he backs up by reference to the destruction of surplus foodstuffs in other countries

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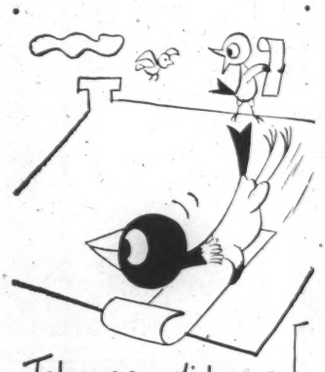

Toboggan slides for pigeons

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during the great depression! He goes on to say that "Foodstuffs tend to increase in geometrical progression," an idea for which I cannot imagine any basis or any authority. But the parts of his book which deal with the dysgenic effects of artificial interference with conception are extremely important, and on that subject he is in entire agreement with Mr. Cook. The latter describes these effects as constituting "gene erosion," and quotes Lorimer and Osborn, "Dynamics of Population," to show that on the basis of differentials ascertained by sampling methods in the U.S., a single generation would reduce the average I.Q. by nearly one point if present tendencies are maintained. There is no doubt that, as Julian Huxley says in Mr. Cook's book, "Human Population is probably the gravest problem of our time," but it is a problem for which there is not yet an agreed solution.

The problem is obviously in the main an ethical one. A great number of human beings, because they live in Asia, are certain to die ten or twenty years earlier than if they lived in North America. The reason is not their ignorance or their superstition or their immorality, though they may suffer from all these things. It is primarily the excess of mouths and the deficiency of food-raising capacity. We in North America have an enormous excess of food-raising capacity, which we are very far from utilizing to the full. The peoples of Asia cannot buy food from us, because we will not accept the products of their low-wage industries; but their industries cannot help being low-wage ones while their countries are overcrowded. On what basis, other than that of superior force, can we found our right to exclude both these people and their products from our part of the world, and thus ensure that they shall die twenty years earlier than we do?

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EDITORIALS

The World Watches Election in Britain

THE EXTRAORDINARY interest of "outsiders" in the last British election promises to be carried over into its sequel, set for a week from next Thursday. This is not only because it may return the world's best-known personality to a seat of high policy, but because it will give the verdict of the British people on their incursion into socialism.

Labor appears tired as it goes into the fight. It has lost its best brain and most sensitive conscience in Sir Stafford Cripps and its most powerful figure in Ernest Bevin; now it has been split, or at least cracked, by the revolt of Aneurin Bevan. The boldness has gone out of it, so that it doesn't dare hint at further nationalization. Unnamed Labor Party figures are credited with the frank admission in private that they don't expect to be beaten so badly this fall as they would be in the spring.

If the public-opinion polls are to be credited, a Conservative victory is assured. Mr. Attlee, however, is said to be as confident as President Truman was in 1948 that he can prove these predictions wrong. And there is no doubt a possibility that the fascination of these pretty figures might breed over-confidence among the Conservatives. Yet the latter, far from assuming that they can float in on a change of tide of as little as one or two per cent of the vote (as an expert analysis in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT sets forth), seem prepared to swim vigorously.

It would perhaps be putting it too simply to say that in a period of national danger the British people turn to the Conservatives. Actually, Labor has done far better in rearmament than its pre-war record of know-nothing opposition to all defence preparations could have led one to expect. But there is still a strong strain of pacifism in the Labor Party which some electors may sense makes it unsuitable to lead an all-out effort in rearmament; and Bevan's split with the party over this very issue can only reinforce this uneasiness.

Contrary to what may be widely assumed abroad, one cannot say with much confidence that it is to Winston Churchill that the British people are turning in this new day of danger. As to this, the latest British Gallup Poll indicates that almost as many Conservatives, and far more Labor voters, would prefer Anthony Eden. But then, the British were never very appreciative of Mr. Churchill *when he was out of office.*

The Allan Cup

SIR MONTAGU ALLAN, who donated the Allan Cup as the award for amateur hockey supremacy in Canada, lived to see the amateur tradition he cherished become riddled with out-and-out commercialism. When Sir Montagu died in Montreal at the age of 91, it is doubtful if a senior team of Allan Cup stature in Canada could be called amateur in the early meaning of the word.

It is not so much that young Canada is eager to turn professional as that big business hockey, desperately in need of more and more players, gets them on negotiation lists in their early teens. The amateur associations have steadily relaxed their rules with the result that now it is almost impossible to define what "amateur" means.

The Allan Cup was donated in 1910 and the Allan Cup finals became the top event in hockey, for years outdrawing the professional Stanley Cup finals. Then it was discovered that millions could be made in hockey and the Allan Cup lost its glory.

It would be more honest to drop the word amateur entirely than to continue the pretence that most amateur hockey is in Canada today. Simon-pure amateurism and Hockey Empires cannot exist together.

Looks Like a Stiff Course for the Fall Term

Self-Government Coming

WITHIN the life span of this generation it's going to be 1905 over again. Another part of the country will cease being the Northwest Territories and become a province. When that happens, September 17 will be a significant date in the history of the eleventh province. On that date this year the District of Mackenzie took the first step toward local self-government. Half the District's 6,000 eligible voters got to the polls (no mean achievement in such a large and thinly settled area) and elected three representatives to sit on the Federal Council that governs them from Ottawa.

Up until now the council has had six members and a Commissioner appointed. Only one of these appointees was from the district the council governed. Absentee government, however able it is, gives rise to many irritations, and, judging from the comments in the District's press, this situation has not been the exception. We predict that the trapper, the clerk, and the merchant whom the Mackenzie District voters chose to represent them will liven up the sessions of the Federal Council considerably.

The new council has powers and responsibilities similar to those of a provincial legislature; but it isn't self-government. It has been expanded to eight members and only three of these are chosen by the electors themselves.

Ottawa favors a gradual approach to self-government for two reasons: first, it will enable the people to get experience as they go along; second, the income from taxation in the District is far below the expenditures made by the Federal Government there.

The second point is the valid one, at the moment. Population growth has been rapid since the war, and the new arrivals are sufficiently well experienced in self-government to do the job. The valid objection, we predict, won't last long. As explained elsewhere in this issue, population pressure at the moment is not great enough to encourage large-scale migration to the north. But there are other factors besides population pressure; by the time the present emergency is over, the raw-material needs—minerals particularly—of this continent and the whole world will force attention on the North whether we're ready for it—population-wise—or not.

Search and Rescue Flights

WHEN life is at stake money does not matter and search must be continued for lost aircraft as long as there is reasonable hope of rescue. The time has come, however, for banning flights by private pilots into remote areas for the sole purpose of reaching unspoiled fishing grounds.

It is welcome news that the Ontario Govern-

ment is now moving to close great areas of the Patricia district to such flights. It is sad to think that had this move been made earlier the vain attempts to rescue Bill Barilko and Dr. Hudson would have been unnecessary and an estimated $500,000 would have been saved the Federal Government.

Northern searches have historically been costly whether by airplane or back in the days when the search for Franklin uncovered so much of the geographical knowledge of the far north. But there was a reason in the old days for explorers venturing into unknown wilderness. There is absolutely no reason for men flying to the Arctic watershed just to get game fish.

The Trade Deficit

CANADA is running a trade deficit with the United States of the same proportions as in 1948, though it's not as heavy as in the fatal year of 1947 which led up to the emergency exchange restrictions of that December. Last year's happy approach to a better balance of trade seems to have been reversed. Instead of a deficit of only $80 million with the U.S. over the whole of 1950, we've already piled up a deficit of $400 million in 9 months. Nor does our credit balance with the rest of the world come near to balancing the deficit with the U.S., as it did last year. The 9-month deficit with all countries is already nearly $340 million.

On the face of it, this might seem a thoroughly alarming situation. But the superficial resemblance between the trade pattern of 1948 and 1951 is altogether misleading. It does not take into account the amazing difference in the "invisible" side of the account. The outstanding feature of 1951 is that a trade deficit—both with the U.S. and overall—is combined with the maintenance of a high level of gold and dollar reserves. The hidden factor in the account is the continued inflow of U.S. capital into Canadian resource and industrial development.

The inflow of capital has its natural counterpart in the trade deficit, because to say that we are importing capital is only a shorthand way of saying that we are importing goods and services and not paying for them. Whether our material imports take the form of capital equipment—oil-drilling machinery or structural steel—or whether they take the form of consumer goods, they are making it possible for Canadians to devote themselves to increasing our total "means of production", both of manufactured goods and of raw materials.

So the trade deficit and the capital inflow should be cause for encouragement and gratification, not for gloom; on one very important condition. This is to ensure that the foreign capital is really applied to increasing our total wealth and not to living beyond our means. To borrow money for productive enterprises is one thing: to borrow it for day-to-day expenses is something quite different. The one thing Canadians need to remember is that we are living on other people's savings. We shall have to pay them back, and we shall have to pay interest on them. So long as they go into increasing our total production, there is every reason to suppose that we can fulfill these obligations and still be better off ourselves.

Restrictive Covenant

THE ILL REPUTE that has come to Sioux City, Iowa, on account of the refusal of one of its cemeteries to accept the remains of an American Indian sergeant killed in Korea, has a moral which has been overlooked by most of the indignant commentators. For the refusal was based upon a "restrictive covenant". It is improbable that anybody connected with the cemetery had the slightest desire to exclude the "Early American" who had died in the defence of his country's foreign policy. But the founders of the cemetery, animated no doubt by the idea that it would be easier to sell lots in a graveyard which was guaranteed to contain no Negroes, put a clause in all their lot contracts restricting the use of the lot to "members of the Caucasian race". The officials had no choice in the matter. They would have been equally compelled to exclude Professor Einstein, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Yat-sen, Will Rogers (who was partly Indian), and of course Pocahontas, Montezuma, Joseph Brant and other distinguished early Americans of both continents who had the good fortune to die before the idea of a "Caucasian race" was invented.

This sort of thing will always happen sooner or later when a restrictive covenant is employed, and the way the non-Caucasian races are coming up in the world now-a-days it is more apt to happen sooner than later.

PASSING SHOW

Wonder if cease-fire parleys ever backfire.

Quebec won't allow substitutes for butter but seems to have a good substitute for divorce, since 20,000 Quebec fathers are reported to have deserted their families.

Problem of a Full Employment economy: Everybody must have a job. Everybody must be satisfied with his job. There must be no compulsion to move from one job to another. But in a rearmament period a great many people must be moved.

Lucy says she is starting a campaign for a 40-hour week for Princesses.

Boldness at Ottawa

THE BOLDEST move in the whole history of Ottawa-Washington relations was the announcement that Canada was prepared to drop Uncle Sam as a partner and build the St. Lawrence Seaway alone. If this official statement of policy has the effect of spurring a reluctant Congress into action, the partnership can still be maintained. If Congress does not act, Canada must get on with the job herself.

It was time Canada took a firm stand and that stand should help to bring to many Americans an awareness that another country lies north of the St. Lawrence. The most disturbing feature to most Canadians of our relations with the U.S. has been the way Washington has so long taken us for granted.

Now that we have reached the point that "when" has replaced "if" when talking about the Seaway, it is reassuring to realize that the pressure groups which so long selfishly blocked the seaway in Washington, hardly exist in Canada.

Montreal's early opposition has died out, the railways have been silent for years. The Prairie provinces are strongly for the project and Newfoundland sees in the Seaway a necessary step in development of Labrador iron. It is understandable that the Maritime provinces, which do not share in its direct benefits, should be questioning whether Canada is justified in doing the job alone.

Color and Margarine

IN THE October civic elections, Winnipeg and a number of other Manitoba cities are voting on whether manufacturers should be permitted to color margarine. It is a foregone conclusion that city voters will prefer to have their margarine colored for them rather than having to do the job themselves.

Pity the poor provincial government faced with an overwhelming vote from the cities that it repeal a law it passed for the sole purpose of placating farmers who feared butter prices would fall sharply when margarine sale was legalized in Canada.

As butter is in short supply and prices are higher, there is some chance that the referendum idea, suggested by *The Winnipeg Tribune*, may work.

If it succeeds in Manitoba, the referendum plan could spread quickly to other provinces in a campaign at the civic polls to change provincial laws which make margarine such a sickly shade. The same technique was successful in bringing Sunday sports to Toronto.

—Winnipeg Tribune

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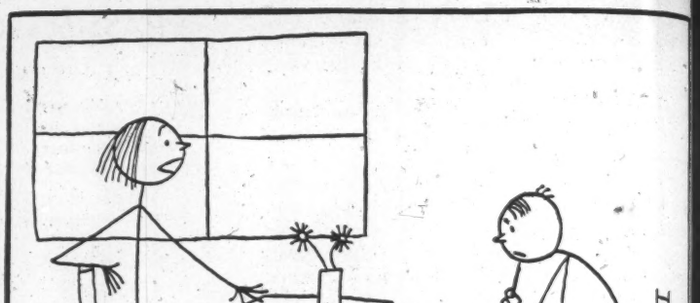


—Norris in Vancouver Sun

". . . Taxes, food costs, rent—we'll just HAVE to live more simply, George"

ON THE INFLATION FRONT

"ARE results justifying sacrifices of Canadians?" asks *The London Free Press*. "Little fault can be found with Finance Minister Abbott's argument that temporary reduction in the Canadian standard of living is the real price of security and freedom . . . Criticism of the Abbott policy hinges on two points. Are we actually getting the value in military protection for the sacrifices that are being made? And is the policy now being pursued preserving the best possible balance between defence needs and normal consumer demand?

"So tremendous is the expenditure on defence projects and so antiquated is the parliamentary system of checking such expenses that it is difficult indeed for the citizen to form any fair picture of the adequacy or even the extent of these expenditures, let alone decide whether the money is well spent. We cannot see what would have happened had other policies been pursued, but we can see strains in our own structure. We can see spots of unemployment in what should be a tight manpower picture . . . plants closed down when their products are needed without their being converted to defence projects . . . housing falling off at a time when the need for accommodation is still great as the result of a financial policy to curb inflation. But we see no signs that the price level is diminishing."

—Lane in Hamilton Spectator

Yes . . . Just a Little!

ETTERS

PR Men

D SCOTT YOUNG for his discern- September 11 piece on public re- tions, huzzas—and the same to you r printing it.

It is encouraging to the reputable nong us who have believed for de- ades that we have a constructive con- hution to make to the community's tterment to have so eminent a urnalist and so eminent a journal ince some concurrence in that belief.

Through the now influential Public elations Society of America, public lations men have consciously put emselves in the same position as the dustries Mr. Young describes.

oronto, Ont. LEE TRENHOLM

Public Relations Manager, Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd., Provincial Paper Limited.

Lake Steamships

EFERRING to the article "Ghost leet of the Lakes" which appeared nder "National Round-up, *Ontario*" your issue of September 11, may I ring to your attention that the Cana- ian Pacific Railway Co. still oper- tes the Steamships *Assiniboia* and *Keewatin* on the Great Lakes between ort McNicoll, Ont., and Fort Wil- iam, Ont. These ships also operate in reight service before and after pas- enger season but on no definite chedule, and passengers are accom- nodated with this understanding.

Port McNicoll, Ont. S. F. MALIN

Treason in Canada

WHILE most commendable, surely Mr. Sandwell's concern in Aug. 21 for "the judges who have to decide whether or not to hang the first per- sons prosecuted under this statute" [of treason] is overwrought. No one is ever hanged for treason in Canada since the days of Mr. St. Laurent's "Riel Uprising"). Our traitors are made guests of the Government for a period of 4 years or less (Fred Rose was a librarian) with time off for "good behavior." They are then releas- ed, free citizens of the country they seek to destroy, even though they be nationals and agents of a foreign pow- er "against whom Canadian forces are engaged in hostilities."

DAVED E. H. ARMSTRONG

Edmonton, Alberta

All-Star Team?

IN THE article on "Canada's Seven Greatest Preachers", August 21 issue, the nearest meaning suggested by the criterion for "great" which the author quotes is I think, "popular". I know a clergyman who for erudition and pres- entation would be difficult to beat but who would never qualify under this interpretation, first just because of his erudition and second because his views are somewhat advanced. No doubt there are others like him.

Also Mr. Dunlop doesn't reveal how he arrived at his choice. Before choos- ing Dr. Feinberg, for example, I won- der if he consulted anyone in the Jew- ish population of Montreal which is about twice that of Toronto and where the Shaar Hashomayim congregation, according to Rabbi Feinberg a couple of years ago, is larger than his own.

Then again, French Canada which is full of orators, sacred and profane, apparently didn't qualify at all.

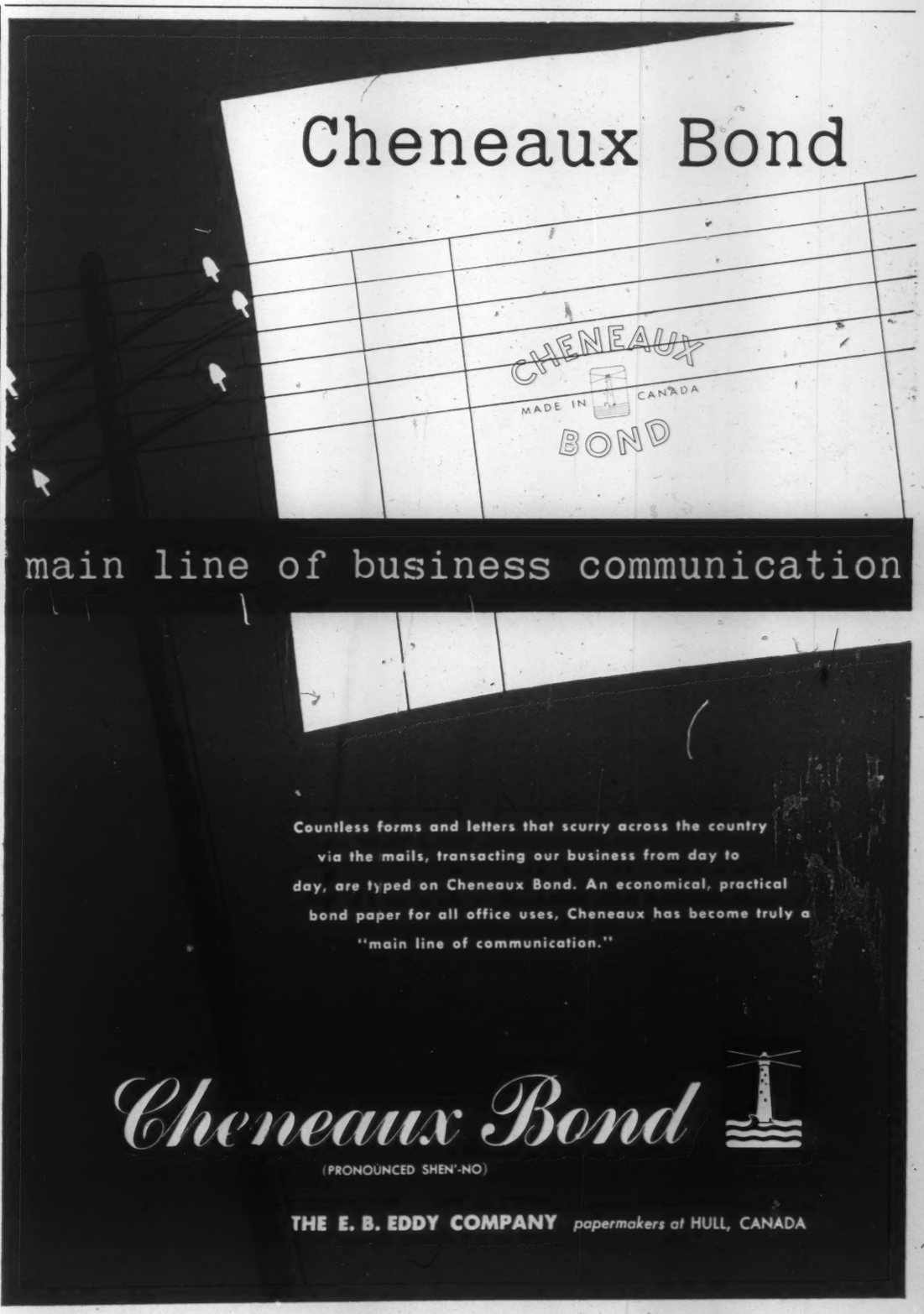
The idea of an article on the gentle- men chosen is a perfectly good one but the presentation unfortunately is suggestive of a rather local sporting page selection on an all-star team. There is at least a fairly clear basis for that selection.

Montreal, Que. ROSS MACDONALD

Lively Checkers

THANK you for the comparatively mild reference to checkers in Mont- real in Sept. 18 issue. Two years ago when Mr. Marion Tinsley, of Colum- bus, Ohio, eliminated me from the open Dominion tourney at the Cana- dian National Exhibition, one of the Toronto papers announced that a girl had won from me at checkers. Last January, after my contest here with J. D. MacFarlane for the Canadian Match title, a Montreal daily publish- ed our pictures in apparent connection with the caption: "Pair of Knife Slay- ing Suspects due here for February Trial."

But one question, please. Even if "DODO-DEAD" suggests the state of English draughts in Montreal, is the term not misleading with regard to other cities? If you know "dodo" as I know "dodo," your words could seem to imply that English checkers has been extinct since the 17th century; yet the literature of the game reveals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progressive development up to the present. Moreover, it is hardly true that even Quixotic Quebeckers started a tourney with hope that checkers would become "a mass sport." Players here have been inspired, however, by the many tourneys that in recent years made Ontario supreme in Canadian checkers.

Montreal, Que. W. R. FRASER

Newfoundland's Culture

AS A FORMER resident, of Newfoundland, I disagree with writer Frances Wees entirely in her general interpretation of Newfoundland culture in the Aug. 28 issue.

She gives the impression that the culture of Newfoundland, through insularity, is backward. I should like to point out Newfoundland is the oldest settled, civilized community in North America. Newfoundland's culture is essentially that imported from the old country. As the oldest such culture on this continent, it has been developed to a greater degree, and nurtured, in Newfoundland than elsewhere on this continent . . .

Frances Wees admits that Newfoundlanders are exceptionally hospitable, tolerant and generous. These qualities are inherent in a well developed culture arising from centuries of community living, where standards and attitudes are refined through experience and custom.

Vancouver, BC BURKE CAHILL

Our Doctors in U.S.

WE HAVE READ with interest your leading editorial in SN of August 28, regarding the exodus of doctors.

In a cursory survey of our own specialty, a relatively large number of Canadians or Canadian-trained men hold senior positions:

Dr. Murray Angevine, Professor of Pathology, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Stuart Wallace, Professor of Pathology, Baylor University, Houston, Texas; Dr. Peter Herbut, Professor of Pathology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Dr. H. McMahon, Professor of Pathology, Tuft's Medical College, Boston; Dr. J. McManus, Professor of Pathology, University of Virginia; Dr. L. Joliffe, Associate Professor of Pathology, Boston University; Dr. Ronald Shiffen, Department of Pathology, Harvard University; Dr. L. Dockerty, Department of Pathology, Mayo Clinic and University of Minnesota; Dr. J. MacDonald; Dr. H. Woolner; Dr. W. A. D. Anderson, Professor of Pathology, Marquette University.

With reference to the implication in your statement in the final paragraph, service in the Armed Forces of the younger Canadians of this group will compare favorably with that of those who hold similar positions in Canada.

St. Louis, Mo., J. P. WYATT, MD, (U. of Manitoba) Prof. of Path., St. Louis University.
W. G. RICE, MD, (U. of Toronto) Asst. Prof. of Path., St. Louis University.

Wounded Padre

I NOTICE in a recent issue of your magazine concerning my re-enlistment that you state I was wounded six times in World War II. This is untrue. I doubt if any Canadian soldier was wounded as many as six times in the recent conflict. I was wounded three times, only two of which required hospitalization.

C. D. NICKERSON, H/CAPT. CAMP CHAPLAIN, (P)

Camp Petawawa, Ont.

Newfoundland Motels

RE THE MOTELS described in your Sept. 11 issue: Newfoundland has not as yet gone into the motel business in the strict sense of the word. Some cabins have been built on salmon rivers and good fishing lakes that can be hired for any period in season. Because the trans-Canada highway is not yet an accomplished fact in the new Province and no road yet spans the entire width of the island, the motels will await the completion of the road. Ottawa cut road activity in Newfoundland this year because of reduced funds.

ERIC A. SEYMOUR

St. John's, Newfoundland

—International

PRESIDENT TRUMAN gets a report from his special adviser on foreign affairs, Averell Harriman, on the latter's fruitless effort to mediate the Iranian dispute. Harriman has been mentioned as a possible successor to Acheson, but this idea is off now that Truman is making a last-ditch defence of his Secretary of State.

COLLINS The Cartographer
THE LAND OF SUNSHINE — WET OR DRY
WE HAVE MORE INDIANS— MORE COWBOYS DRUGSTORE AND OTHERWISE IN FACT—WITH TYPICAL WESTERN MODESTY— WE HAVE MORE EVERYTHING
THE ONLY PROVINCE WITH NINE NATIONAL PARKS AND EVERYTHING FROM SALMON TO BUFFALO
ALL CANADA'S REAL MOUNTAINS
OOPS!
FIORDS LIKE NORWAY'S NOT V-8's
NO RATS ALLOWED
OUR OCEAN
SUN BATHING
TWO-WAY PIPE LINE
OIL AND GAS FOR THE COAST AND FRUIT JUICES AND BLACK MARKET LIQUOR FOR DRY ALBERTA
NORTH TO THE TAR SANDS
LAND OF THE TOTEM AND STETSON
WEST TO OUR OCEAN
WE'RE NOT TALKING THROUGH OUR STETSONS
EAST TO THAT EASTERN MONEY
SOUTH TO TEXAS—AND WON'T THEIR FACES BE RED!
BRITISH CALBERTA
THE REAL WEST AND NO TWO WAYS ABOUT IT!

BRITISH CALBERTA: Western Marriage

by John R. Walker

PREMIER ERNEST MANNING of Alberta, the disciple of "Bible Bill" Aberhart, is an astute politician, a forceful speaker and a man with a keen eye for oil money. So when the Premier spoke to a service club at Qualicum Beach, BC, recently, and suggested that British Columbia and Alberta amalgamate "to form an ideal economic unit" which would ensure "neither province being left out of the picture as far as Eastern money markets are concerned," he was not talking through a ten-gallon hat.

To begin with, the publicity which this union could make would cause those little Texans to look to their spurs. Can't you just see the new technicolored travel folders headed: "British Calberta—the Real West and No Two Ways About It"? The awkward haggling over vacation-lands and weather would be wiped out forever with the marriage of "Canada's Evergreen Playground" to the "Year 'Round Playground." Instead, foreigners would read the firm, indisputable statements: "British Calberta invites you—the land of sunshine, dry or wet—the wonderland that really does have everything. The only province with nine national parks and undisputed possession of all the real mountains in Canada. The home of the totem and the Stampede, the salmon and the buffalo."

The publicists for the travel bureaus and the Chambers of Commerce might well develop split personalities as they struggle with the familiar prose or toss forth the inevitable geographical similes about a region of Norwegian fiords, Swiss-like Matterhorns, tropical vegetation and barren steppes. Yet, with such passionate purple passages splashed amid the blatantly seductive views of Banff skiing and Vancouver sunbathing, it should drive Canadians, east of British Calberta, wild with envy. It is frightening to think what little Texas might say or try to do.

Smug citizens of Ontario and Quebec would find that British Calberta was the largest province in the Dominion with an area of 609,079 square miles. Its citizens would undoubtedly boast a population of a lot more than 2,033,000—chiefly "Okies" from Toronto and ex-servicemen from every province who got their discharges west of the 110th degree of Longitude. The new territory would have more real live Indians (about 36,000) than any other province and would be the only seaboard province with a large cowboy populace (both real and drug-store variety). With such a diverse and vociferous people, representation in Parliament would have to be at least doubled (present total is 35).

And the new byword on the Ottawa scene—Liberals, please note—would be: "Watch the solid Bricalta vote!"

If this should tend to make the British Calbertans boastful, it can be asked how these Stetson-waving extroverts and their timber-cruising, isolationist friends could be otherwise. For example, what province could boast so many gateways—to the North, Edmonton; to the Pacific, Vancouver; to the Alaska Highway, Dawson Creek; to the Rockies, Calgary? Which among the other eight provinces would dare pretend to claim the biggest trees, the biggest ranches, the biggest coal fields, the biggest game and fish, the biggest mosquitoes and the biggest liars? It would be, to put it as modestly as we out here know how, a humdinger of a province!

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

JOHN R. WALKER *is on the editorial staff of* The Calgary Herald.

—Canada Wide and Miller

TORY TEAM includes (l. to r.) R. A. Butler, Canadian "Ted" Leathers, Richard Law, son of Canadian Bonar Law, David Eccles, Lord Woolton and Anthony Eden.

AN EXPERT ELECTION ANALYSIS

THE PENDULUM SWINGS IN BRITAIN

by H. G. Nicholas

London.

THERE IS NO PARALLEL in British history for a government appealing to the electorate with a majority of only 17 over its only serious rival and only five over all other parties (with one Labor and two Conservative seats vacant). But equally, of course, there is no precedent for Mr. Attlee's tenacious retention of office for 18 months longer than all the post-election prophets of February, 1950 allowed him.

The silence of history and the volubility of prophecy combine to enjoin caution upon any political augur who seeks to read in advance the riddle of Oct. 25. However, in one respect, this should be an easier election to forecast than the last; one may reasonably have a greater confidence in the public-opinion polls.

The latest figures of the two leading regular polling organizations, the *News Chronicle's* Gallup Poll and the *Daily Express* Poll of Public Opinion, collected on the eve of Attlee's announcement, both agree in giving the Conservatives a handsome lead—49 per cent to Labor's 39 per cent in the *News Chronicle*, 51½ per cent to 38 per cent in the *Daily Express*. At no time in the two months preceding the 1950 election was the gap between the parties anything like this. Polls taken at the outset of the 1950 campaign revealed a Conservative lead of only about 3 per cent (*News Chronicle*) and 6 per cent (*Express*).

IN OTHER WORDS, Labor's election campaign in 1950 only pulled the Tory lead down by about 5 to 8 per cent. No doubt this campaign will repeat the pattern of the last in rallying pro-government waverers and whipping the "Don't knows" back into line. But will it do it so efficaciously as to pull down the 10 per cent lead the polls now give the Conservatives?

Moreover, it will not be enough for Labor to draw level in popular esteem. There is a statistical bias in the electoral system, as a result of which Labor will normally require approximately 2 per cent more of the popular vote than the Conservatives in order to win an equivalent number of seats. This is simply the result of the electorally "wasteful" concentration of much of the Labor vote in "over-safe" constituencies.

In 1950 the "swing" produced by the election, *i.e.*, the average of the Conservative gain and the Labor loss, was 3.3 per cent over the country as a whole. In terms of seats this was reflected in a loss to Labor of 82 and a gain to the Tories of 85—though from these figures a generous discount must be made to allow for the effects of redistribution. *If on Oct. 25 a further swing of only 2 per cent should occur it would give the Conservatives a majority of about 50 seats over Labor.* If the swing of 1950 is maintained, Mr. Churchill should command a bastion of over 350 Tories.

There are some areas which will certainly contribute nothing to that further "heave" which is needed to get the Conservatives into the Promised Land. Durham and Tyneside, South Wales and London's East End—nothing is to be looked for here. Equally there are the unimprovable areas of Southern England where no amount of fertilizing could possibly increase the yield of Conservative seats—Surrey, Sussex, Wessex and Devon (excluding the great seaport towns).

It is in the marginal areas that the Tories will, no doubt, concentrate their heaviest fire. In 1950 Labor's heaviest losses were in the dormitory belts of the big towns—for example, Middlesex, where they fell by 8½ per cent.

In the adjacent London Boroughs there are 11 Labor seats which may fairly be described as marginal (*i.e.*, held by less than 10 per cent of the total vote cast). In Liverpool there are two, in Birmingham two more (surely the inheritors of the Chamberlain machine can win control of six constituencies in a city where their writ once ran into 12)? The resentment which Dr. Dalton's recent exhortation has aroused amongst the clothing workers might encourage Tory optimism in Leeds and Bradford, but a glance at their massive Labor majorities should deflate it.

More promising perhaps is Edinburgh where two Labor seats are held by majorities smaller than the 1950 Liberal vote (though in Glasgow the same holds true for two Conservatives). But it may be that it is in some of the smaller cities that the prospects of Tory gains are brightest, such as Nottingham, Reading or Southampton in all of which a couple of Labor seats could be detached by the drift of a few hundred votes.

Of the great electoral regions of England it is, however, surely, Lancashire, the Palatinate of phenomenal turnouts, that must excite the greatest endeavor. There 17 Labor seats fall within my definition of marginal, and 10 of these are held by majorities smaller than the last Liberal vote. After 1950 the Conservatives tended to exaggerate the damage they sustained through Liberal intervention. Since then, however, Liberal opinion has, I suspect, taken on an increasingly anti-Labor tinge and with their intervention scaled down from 475 to perhaps about 150 candidates, in many seats the Liberal vote will swell the Tory total.

—Miller

HAS WINNIE any intention of stepping down in a year or so, should he win? Now 76, he loves to twit Eden that Gladstone formed a cabinet at 84.

IN 1950 there was much speculation about the rural vote, coupled with quite extraordinary overestimates of the number of voters, even in the counties, who live by or on the land. But there is one region of England where agriculture is electorally significant, namely East Anglia. There Labor was proud in 1950 of sustaining a mere 1.7 per cent swing and retaining 7 out of 17 seats. Will its good fortune continue, when every one of the seven is marginal?

Does either side possess weapons that are at all an improvement on those employed in 1950? The Conservative organization then put up, in the main, as competent a performance as anyone could reasonably wish for; at its best it compelled the admiration of connoisseurs. Labor, though good, was probably inferior.

The political broadcasts of the party leaders will almost certainly count for more than printed manifestoes or constituency meetings. If an election fought on issues similar to those of the last produces a smaller poll, the Conservatives will probably profit. But 1950's 84 per cent turnout strongly suggests that neither rain, nor lack of thrills nor surfeit of oratory can keep the British voter from his appointed polling station.—*OFNS*

H. G. NICHOLAS *is the author of the full-length analysis* "The British General Election of 1950" *prepared under the auspices of Nuffield College.*

GOTHAM GAIETY

NEW YORK NIGHT CLUBS STRIKE BACK AT TV

by Alex Barris

THE HOWL of pain let loose by the motion picture and radio industries when television blinked its way across the horizon served to drown out a feebler (but just as heartfelt) wail from night club operators all over—but especially in New York.

Who would go to night clubs now, they sobbed, when the top variety performers were to be seen on home TV screens? Night clubs were surely doomed, they lamented.

The gloom was, of course, premature. For one thing, the night club owners were ignoring one of the basic reasons for their own success, and that is that a good many of their customers have never been New Yorkers but tourists. And the tourist in New York will still go to night clubs.

But even New Yorkers who could, in the past, afford occasional visits to the night-life world need not be considered lost. For no matter how successfully TV has brought performers "into the living room" the effect is still slightly impersonal, as it was with the movies—and the drawing power of a star "in person" remains undiminished. The stars themselves are the first to admit this and often give a shot in the arm to their own box-office ratings by going on personal appearance tours.

So long as Jimmy Durante, Milton Berle, Martin and Lewis and other TV stars are willing to make personal appearances from time to time, the night club is still a secure business.

Nevertheless, the night-club scene in New York has changed. There aren't as many of the big, splashy places as there were some years ago.

Two notable holdovers are the Latin Quarter, a huge, flashy place where the total of waiters, busboys and chorines sometimes threatens to match the number of patrons, and the Copacabana, a comparatively intimate cellar which features a smaller but no less attractive chorus line as well as some name acts.

Such spots represent a happy combination of the posh and low-brow, so that they can attract the well-heeled as well as the occasional splurgers. A couple can spend a foodless evening there, see a show, dance and have a few drinks for less than $10.

In addition, there are any number of spots that offer singers, comedians and such without benefit of a chorus line—the Versailles, El Morocco, Le Coq Rouge and a score of others.

Then there are the hotels—the Waldorf, the St. Regis, the Roosevelt, the Plaza, and so on—where the accent is on dancing to smooth, innocuous orchestras rather than on floor shows, although some entertainment is usually provided.

THE BIG CHANGE in night life, despite the continued success of the hotel dine-and-dance rooms, is the slackening of interest in dancing as a part of night club visiting. This is largely due to the wider acceptance of jazz music.

Whereas a decade or so ago jazz spots were little known and patronized mainly by a faithful few, today more and more people seem content to go to what is essentially a cocktail lounge (usually with food available) and watch musicians, rather than singers and comedians, at work.

It is true that 52nd Street, except for occasional ventures into jazz by such spots as Jimmy Ryan's and the Hickory House, is no longer the centre of any substantial jazz activity. But other spots are doing quite well.

In Greenwich Village, that no longer Bohemian section that still capitalizes on its ancient reputation, there are Eddie Condon's, the Village Vanguard, the Stuyvesant Casino and the Central Plaza, for example. Several of these spots offer weekly "jam sessions," a widely misused term that has come to mean the appearance of guest musicians as well as the regular tenants of the band stand. At the Stuyvesant, for instance, Friday is the big night, and the roster of musicians often totals two dozen, most of them well known to jazz followers.

Getting away from the Village, there is Birdland. It is now more or less recognized as the official headquarters of non-Dixieland jazz musicians, where two bands of six or eight members each alternate in attempts at blasting out the roof.

SO THOROUGH has been the success of Birdland, at least so far as modern jazz fans are concerned, that a disc jockey named Symphony Sid — Sid Torin, that is — has made the club his headquarters. He does his nightly broadcasts from a soundproofed booth on the premises and each Friday presents a "live" broadcast, featuring the musicians appearing there. (Recently, Sid was dropped by his network, but another radio station quickly snapped up the opportunity of having Symphony Sid on its roster.)

A more recent, and more attractive, addition to this branch of New York night life is a place on the east side called The Embers. Just to illustrate the success of this spot, the owner was thinking of closing for the summer. As a last attraction, in mid-July, he hired the Red Norvo Trio and Bobby Hackett's orchestra. Business was so good that both were held over to the beginning of October and the management now wants them to continue for the rest of the year.

On the fringe of the jazz world, furthermore, are any number of cocktail lounges whose chief attraction is the music of instrumental trios and quartets that play a less authentic, more commercially acceptable brand of jazz. Cy Coleman's trio, at the Park Sheraton Hotel's Mermaid Room, is a good example.

These places, both the jazz houses and the hangers-on, are almost bound to continue successfully, for by finding patrons willing to listen endlessly to instrumentalists they have managed to cut down their expenses and yet retained the hazy atmosphere of the night club. No chorus girls (and that means no costumes, dance directors, etc.), no comics or acrobats, no dance-floor space need be provided.

On this basis, New York night life can go on blissfully without worrying too much about television. There are enough tourists and native diehards to support a few full-dress night clubs and more than enough drinkers and jazz fans to keep the jazz factories and cocktail lounges full for a long time.

ALEX BARRIS, *Toronto newspaperman, visits New York regularly, reports on night spots.*

SCHNOZZ's huge TV success hasn't precluded live appearances. With him is Eddy Jackson.

DISC JOCKEYS and crooners are still backbone of the night club entertainment. Deejays Fred Robbins and Sid Torin *(second and third from l)* introduce Mel Torme, Sarah Vaughan and Billy Eckstine at Birdland.

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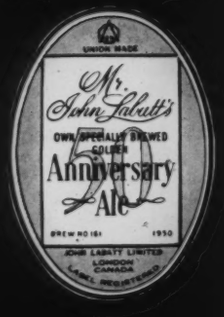

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SEASON'S HERE

MORE TO HUNTING THAN SHOOTING

by Scott Young

—Walter Jackson

PARTNERS in the hunt. A Labrador retriever ferries the kill to shore.

I'VE BEEN SITTING AROUND these last few days cleaning my gun and watching the countryside being consumed in the flame of turning leaves and feeling as if I were about to be married. This is the feeling a man is supposed to get in the springtime, but for me it happens in the fall when startled grouse disturb the puffball hunters on the cedar-shaded hillsides; when a turn down the river in the outboard prods flights of ducks out of the wild rice; when the hunting season is near.

To be in the best tradition, I should be able to recall (as background music for this autumn excitement) times of boyhood when I stalked in the wake of men with guns, this ache for the simplicity of the hunt was born in the average boy's desire to be like the men. The truth is I never hunted as a boy. On the prairies, my birthplace, where the ducks fly in tens of thousands and prairie chickens flush from every stook and geese blacken fields of grain (if you know where to look), I never picked up a gun. I am not even sure that I regret it.

I enjoy the boyhood stories of other men, my father-in-law one of them. When he talks I can see him as a boy walking quietly through the Virginia woods hunting quail. I can see the pride of the 12-year-old in his walk the morning he staggered out of the woods under the weight of two huge wild turkeys he shot while looking for squirrel. He shot from when he was seven or eight and in a way I envy men who did that, but also I feel that the fact I didn't shoot when I was a boy may make hunting mean more to me now.

The first fall that I lived here in Omemee, a village in the Kawartha district of Ontario, I was surprised by the festival feeling that grew as the hunting season approached, the same feeling I share now. I bought my first gun, a little worried that because I'd never hunted before I might have to go it alone for awhile. I needn't have worried. The hunters were happy to induct me into the lodge.

That first year I hunted a lot with the late Milt Sherin, a man in his sixties who was the CNR Express man when I met him. He would hurry through his deliveries after one train and then in his free few hours before the next one we'd go out and hunt grouse. Other days I'd hunt with Bill Earle, the doctor, and Bill Easton, a flour salesman almost as green as I was. And one day Percy Parsons, a man of seventy who knows as much as any man about this part of the country, took me and an old Navy friend down the river that runs through Omemee and found us lots of ducks and let us have all the shots and remained friends even though we missed them all.

That first year I did shoot a few ducks and grouse, and one goose, more by luck than good management. I was hooked for ever. Last year I bought a better gun, and waders, other equipment, and qualified for inclusion in last year's opening-day shoot with Art Jamieson and Jay and Bob Hayes, a grocer, a butcher, and a service-station proprietor. And when the first day of the festival was over we had 28 ducks and I'd even shot a few myself.

Now, as I said, I can hardly wait for dawn on opening day again.

Although I like a successful shoot, and I like eating the game, I think that, like most other hunters, the score at the end of the day doesn't mean too much to me. One of the best days I spent hunting last year I fired only a couple of shots, neither for kills.

IT WAS one of those fine warm October days, cloudless, sunny and still. Max Braithwaite, the writer from Streetsville, was visiting me. We were out in my boat an hour before dawn, down the dark river with my flashlight helping me keep station in the narrow channel, the outboard battering away at the silence. We put out the decoys and waited and the sun came up. No ducks flew near us. We sat in the hide and talked on that beautiful morning until ten, and then came home, picked up some beer, and went partridge hunting. For hours we walked through the quiet maple woods and saw no partridge. We finished the afternoon with our backs against a rail fence on a tree choked back road, finishing the beer and listening to a football game on the car radio, knowing we were luckier than the people at the game and for that matter, luckier than anybody in the world.

There were other mornings later, cold, snowing; mornings when putting out decoys or taking them in was a wet, frozen hell; mornings when the ducks were flying low and fast and were no more than blurs in the snow and the wind blew decoys free of their weights; mornings when no normal man would go outdoors without compulsion and the compulsion to hunt was too strong to withstand.

Perhaps a lot of the lure of hunting is getting to know again the silence and the solitude. It is seeing a tired flock of geese settle raggedly on the water and fly again in fifteen minutes, high and noisy and partly refreshed from the long flight. It is knowing that the average duck is a good match for the average man with a gun, and that the average grouse is an even better match. And it is sitting hour after hour and watching the sky, and crouching when a flock of ducks comes just near enough that you can almost hear the leader say, "There's Young again with those corny decoys." It is coming home to a wife and a drink and a warm house.

Oddly enough, it is sympathy, too, with the game to be hunted. One day in June this year I happened across a hatch of grouse on a back road. The mother disappeared and the little ones scattered. I stood quietly and looked into the grass until I saw one stray brown leaf pulsing as if with breath, and I stooped and picked up the little bird, smaller than a new-born chick, peeping angrily.

I won't deny that when I held that bird I thought of how it would be when it grew up, fat, with sweet white meat; but I also thought of how it would look in flight, barrelling fast and fine through the woods, walking or running quietly on the sunny hillsides in the afternoon, stopping to jam its crop with hawthorn berries, flying silently down the slope to a cedar swamp to roost at night. I put the bird down and it ran away quickly, and now we both are watching the leaves turn.

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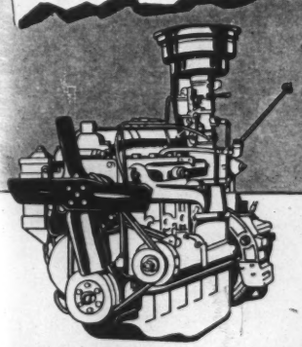

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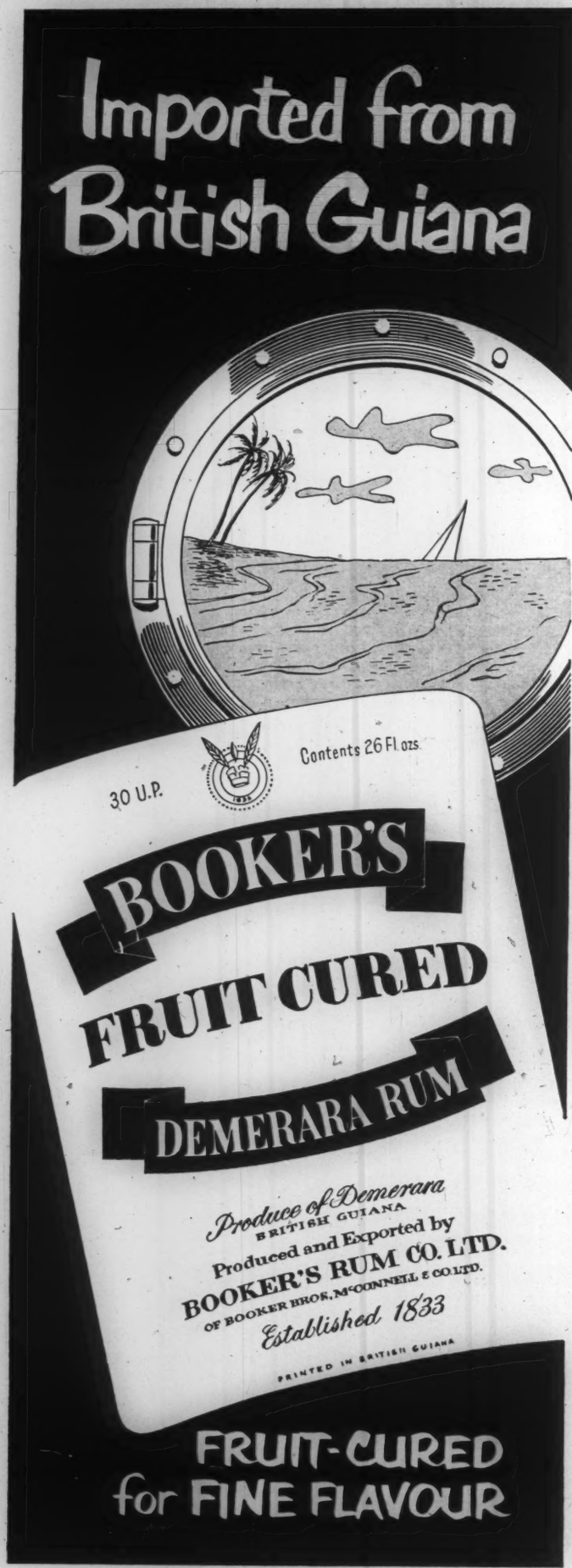


LONDON LETTER

PHOTO FINISH ELECTION?

by P.O'D.

London.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT has been very much like one of those chronically ill people, whose death is constantly being expected and predicted, and yet comes, when it does, as a bit of a shock. Having lingered so long, it seems rather surprising that they didn't linger longer. So, when Mr. Attlee, in his quiet, dry voice—which can, by the way, be very effective over the air—announced the dissolution of Parliament, even those political prophets who had persistently foretold an autumn election may have been a little unprepared for the sudden correctness of their forecast. Certainly a good many other people were.

Among those who seem to have been taken unawares are the members of the Bevan group. Less than 24 hours after the announcement of a General Election they have published a pamphlet, "Going Our Way" as a sequel to their first "One Way Only", in which they make a strong attack on the Government's rearmament policy, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on those trade-unionists who supported it, including the leaders of most of the big unions.

IT IS hard to believe that Mr. Bevan would have been willing to chuck this monkey wrench into the Party works if he had known in good time that there was a General Election waiting just around the bend. It is hard also to believe that he did not know. However that may be, it would be unwise for political opponents to count on a Socialist split. They will all rally around the good old red—or is it pink?—flag until after the battle has been won or lost. And then it will be a private fight.

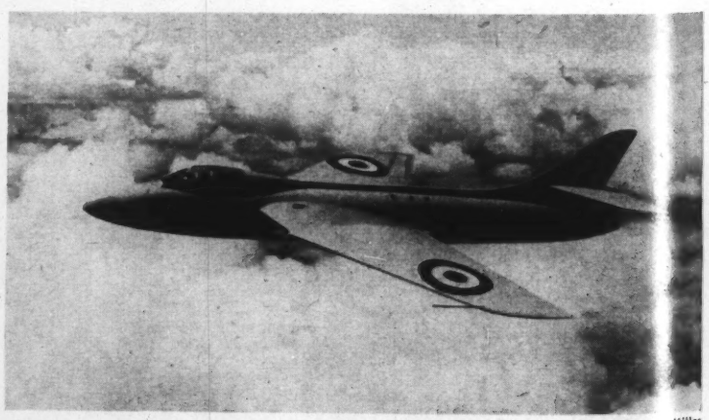
There are a good many people who believe that the desire to spike the guns of the Bevanites—or at least to see to it that they are turned on the enemy—has been one of Mr. Attlee's reasons for suddenly summoning his forces to action stations, when insubordination becomes rank mutiny. It may have been. So also in all probability has been the feeling that, with a grim winter coming ominously near, it might be wise to get the fighting over while the campaign shows some reasonable promise of success. It is only a very optimistic Socialist who believes that time is on the Government's side.

There is general and unmistakable relief in the country that the long struggle between the far too evenly balanced forces in Parliament has come to an end. It has meant that the work of governing the nation has been hampered and frustrated, that Party feeling has been embittered, and that there has been far too much sniping and raiding on both sides. All great fun and good training for the troops perhaps, but not very sensible or seemly in these times.

What everyone hopes to see now is a clear and decisive victory for one side or the other, though naturally people differ as to which side they want to win. So far there is little to indicate that these hopes for a safe working majority, whether Socialist or Conservative, are likely to be realized. The forces seem still very evenly balanced, though public opinion and the public-opinion polls give the odds as rather in favor of the Conservatives.

It looks just now like another of those photo-finishes, but there are few certainties either in horse racing or politics. Very little—an indiscreet speech, for instance, like Mr. Churchill's Gestapo one in 1945—might make a lot of difference.

ANXIETY FOR THE STATE of the King's health is universal and profound. In the characteristic English way people don't say very much about it, but the little they do say shows how sincere is their loyal affection for this quiet, friendly man who has carried the heavy burdens of his high office so conscientiously and successfully, and with so complete a disregard of his own health. This may indeed be the chief reason for the successive illnesses that have in recent years beset him.



Miller

"WORLD'S FINEST FIGHTER" is claim for this new British jet, the Hawker P-1067. It is from the makers of the famous *Hurricane*, and its chief rival comes from the *Spitfire* family, the Supermarine *Swift*. Both have Rolls-Royce Avon engines.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE BALANCE IS SHIFTING

by Willson Woodside

ABOUT A YEAR AGO the Western powers were discussing with considerable trepidation whether a note from Moscow on German participation in European defence was to be translated *"we will not tolerate."* Now the arrangement for West German participation in a European Army has been agreed upon and announced, and a pact has been written providing for the rearmament of Japan and a virtual alliance made with Tito, to boot, and what have the Soviets done about it?

They have produced an ingenious offer of all-German "unity" elections which is clearly aimed at drawing Germany into neutrality, but at the cost of giving up East Germany as a Soviet satellite. And they have renewed their bid for truce talks in Korea, however sincere or insincere this may be. What they have *not* done is threaten anyone with war if Germany and Japan are rearmed in alliance with the West, or even repeat their threat that they would not tolerate this. On the contrary, they have in effect lowered their price for a deal in Germany as in Korea.

This, I believe, is a clear indication of how the world balance is shifting in favor of the democratic coalition. It does not mean that there need be no more fear of a major war; such danger will remain so long as an actual war is going on in Korea—as we may remember from the excitement of last December—and while such a prickly situation persists in Iran.

Least of all should the improvement in our position be taken to mean that we can slacken off our defence effort, for it is this effort towards strength and unity which has produced the change, and we still have a good way to go before our position can be considered unassailable.

We won't be out in the clear for at least another year. Nevertheless, it does seem like a suitable moment to take a deep breath and a look backward at the narrow defile we have come through. From this distance it seems clear that 1947 marked the most dangerous period. Only a disorganized remnant was left of the Western armies and air forces. The Communists were riding high all through Europe, and were in the governments of France and Italy. The Balkan satellites seemed to be winning the war against Greece, and if that happened Turkey would be left unsupported.

All Europe short of the Pyrenees seemed to be beckoning for one little push by the Red Army, and the testimony of Colonel Tokaev that the Soviet General Staff (of which he was a member at the time) urged this on Stalin is quite credible.

The extreme caution which has always marked Stalin's decisions—probably due in this case to the American atomic bomb monopoly — may have saved Europe. Despite the clear analysis of Professor Varga, the prevailing Soviet view was that "capitalist" Europe and America were bound to be gripped in a deepening crisis, which would create an ever more favorable situation for Soviet action. Stalin concentrated his attention in these critical months on taking over Czechoslovakia, and "trying on" the blockade of Berlin.

He must have been vastly surprised at the outcome. He got Czechoslovakia, but the Western European nations at once reacted by forming the military alliance of Western Union. Encouraged by the promise of the Marshall Plan, they had already thrown the Communists out of government; and the Italian democrats had fought and won a decisive election.

Bold Moves

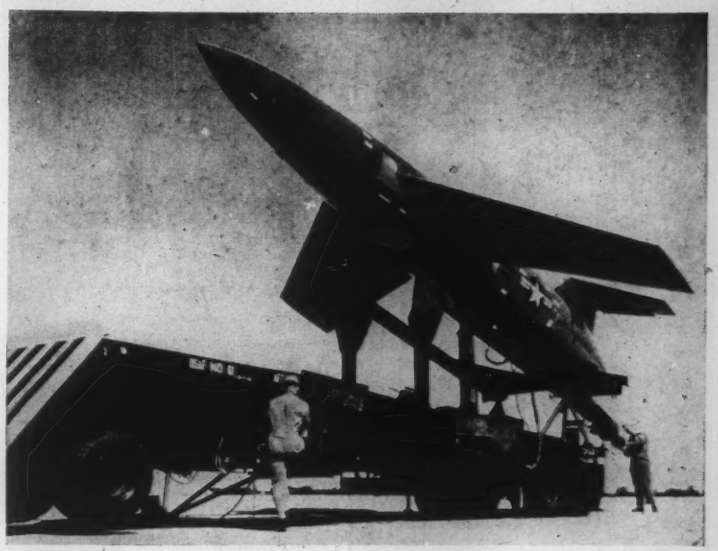
Tito, with Italy secure on one side of him and Greece, on the other side, bolstered by an American guarantee, was emboldened to carry out his astonishing defiance of the Kremlin and proclaim his Marxist heresy. The British and Americans held the vital outpost of Berlin with the unwarlike but extremely effective and suggestive airlift.

Stalin, distracted by his opening moves to suppress Tito and nip potential Titoism in the other satellites, avoided a showdown over Berlin and waited for winter to end the airlift. By now he was also waiting, it seems, until he too had the atom bomb.

He got the bomb by midsummer 1949. But he had only the one, or at most a small handful, not a stockpile; and he had no advanced bases from which he could effectively strike at the United States with the biggest bombers he had available, copies of the B-29. Meanwhile his Czechoslovak and Berlin forays had pulled the Western nations together into the Atlantic Pact, and the Americans had B-29 squadrons poised on British bases, and longer-ranged B-36's behind them at home.

—International

THE PERONS appear to have used small wet-fuse revolt as "Reichstag Fire" to fasten their grip still tighter on Argentine.



—International

"HOW MANY ATOMIC BOMBS?" is probably asked more often by Stalin than "How many divisions?", as U.S. puts on great spurt in atomic and missile development. Here is B-61 pilotless bomber, now in active service, with a speed of perhaps 600 m.p.h., expected to be equipped with atomic warhead.

Western Germany, Stalin's immediate objective, had a government and along with France and Italy was recovering strength rapidly through Marshall Plan infusions. Tito had survived the period of greatest danger and was consolidating his position. The Greeks had cleaned up their civil war, and the Turks, receiving large amounts of U.S. military equipment, looked more and more like a reliable American ally on a vulnerable Soviet flank.

Stalin still could have overrun most of Western Europe in a few weeks or months, but it was already clear that this would involve him in a general war against the potential power of an America beginning to rouse herself.

Avoid a Showdown

One could, of course, take the view that events in Europe in 1949 weighed little in Stalin's scale of things against the great gain of a Communist China, and the high hopes which this held out for a Communist Asia. But if Stalin is taking such a long view of things, that is also encouraging—if one believes he is wrong in his basic Marxist and Stalinist premises. For it means that he will wait out the present world situation rather than precipitate a showdown.

He has appeared uncertain and vacillating in his German policy since the American proposal a year ago for raising a West German Army, though this must concern him as much as any other issue in world politics. And he has displayed great caution in Korea, in spite of tempting situations in which a Soviet interventionary force might have thrown the United States and United Nations forces into the sea. He has been very quiet all through the Iranian crisis, which must have him licking his lips.

Stalin seems to be extremely careful not to become involved in a new world war. His game seems to be to draw the Americans, and behind them the West Europeans and ourselves, further into rearmament, hoping that this will ruin our economy whether we maintain it for years, or try to halt it. To this end, one may deduce, he is ready to take the risk of supplying the Chinese heavily in Korea, and notably with an air force, in spite of the admitted difficulty of keeping an aerial war from spreading.

But this is about as far as we can go, in judging the limits of the action Stalin is prepared to take today. It is a sobering fact that, in the matter of Iran, where a British back-down could have the most damaging consequences all through the Middle East to Western prestige and oil interests, neither the Foreign Office nor the State Department seems to be sure of what Stalin would do if British forces went in to protect the Abadan refinery.

In one view, he wouldn't want to risk another Korea in Iran, so close to one of the most sensitive spots in

—International

HE WEIGHS heavily in the balance: Tito's defection may have been biggest postwar event for Kremlin. Shift is dramatized by his visit to British cruiser, in picture above.

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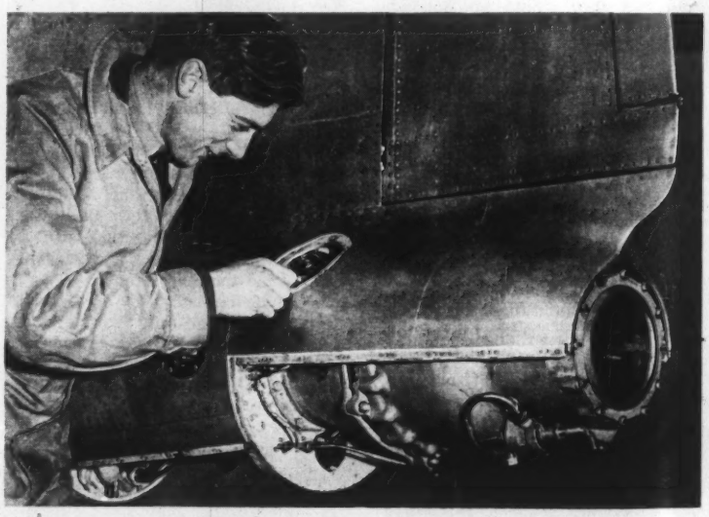
the Soviet anatomy, the Baku oilfields; therefore he wouldn't send in troops, which might clash with Allied troops. But on the other hand, just because he is so sensitive to any threat to the Baku oil supply—still half or more of the Soviet total, meagre as this is for a world power — would not Stalin be bound to suspect us of aiming to "take over" Iran and prepare from there a knockout blow against the Soviet Union? Would he not therefore move his troops into the northern part of Iran, to secure a buffer, as he did during the war?

Well, we don't know, and that's our real danger for this year and next. We don't know whether Stalin will be intimidated into passivity or alarmed into action by Western firmness in Iran or Eisenhower's preparations in Western Europe. We believe these to be entirely defensive, and know how much there is to be done before Western Europe will be reasonably safe against a Soviet onslaught.

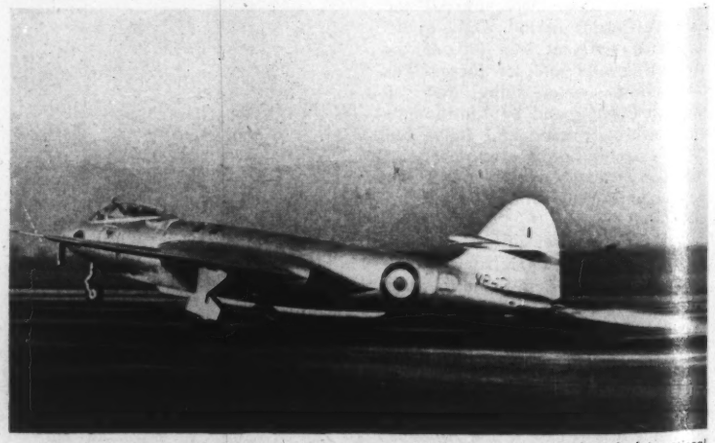
But the Russians are an intensely suspicious people. Our raising of divisions, discussion of a whole new range of atomic weapons, and experimentation with political warfare may convince the men in the Kremlin that we are intent on destroying their regime and breaking up their empire. They may begin to see themselves, ironically enough, put in the role of striking a "preventive" blow against us. Yet in face of their avowed pretensions to rule the world we dare not slacken our efforts to build up our strength, or desist from political warfare which plays on their weakness, or from atomic diplomacy which may tide us over the highly dangerous gap of the next year or two.

—Sovfoto

GREAT GOAL of Soviet policy for 30 years has been conquest of Germany. Here Moscow fights back against plan for a German contingent in General Eisenhower's Army.



REVOLUTIONARY ROCKET MOTOR, first displayed at annual British air show at Farnborough is this Armstrong Siddeley "Snarler." Though weighing but 205 lbs., it can develop 2000 lbs. thrust at sea level, and fits in a 3 x 6 ft. space.



—photos by International

"SNARLER" IN ACTION: New Hawker fighter plane gets an extra takeoff push.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Alberta:

WHAT BUMPER HARVEST?

ALL of a sudden, the farmers of Central and Southern Alberta stopped worrying about the problems of storing their bumper 1951 harvest. There was no bumper 1951 harvest. Instead, their grain—some of it swathed and lying in the fields to dry, some of it unripe, a good deal of it still green—was buried under six to eight inches of snow; and killing frosts each night made the prospect of getting it in, in marketable shape, more remote every day.

All summer, farmers in the region had known it would be touch-and-go this fall. Seeding was late, because of a wet, cold spring; growth was slow, because of a wet, cool summer. The only remaining hope was an unusually late fall, with the first frost coming well after Sept. 6, which is the long-term average.

For a while, it seemed as if they would make it. (In Saskatchewan and the northern and deep-southern sections of Alberta, they did.) The first three weeks of September went by without a frost. Thousands of acres of grain, some of it yielding 40 and 50 bushels to the acre, was successfully harvested. But last week-end, cold air swirled over Alberta from the northwest, bringing sharp frosts and a three-day fall of wet, crushing snow.

Where the grain was ripe, before the cold and snow came, most of it could probably be salvaged providing the weather dried up long enough before the winter freeze for the grain to be brought in from the fields where it lay. But wheat still in the soft stage, the ears filled with moisture, was ruined beyond redemption, would be good for little except animal feed. Hardest hit were the regions around Calgary, High River, Vulcan and the south-central portions of Alberta. Hardest of all to bear was the thought of how rich the harvest would have been—if it had been harvested.

THE CHOSEN

CHARLES WILLIS, editor of the weekly *Stettler Independent*, is one of those wise and experienced weekly newspapermen who have seen it all happen before, and who study life with a sharp eye as it moves past their door.

Last week, Charlie Willis picked up a copy of *The Lethbridge Herald* and read a letter to the editor from a faithful Social Crediter, which said: "By the help of Divine Providence, Almighty God gave the Social Credit Government of Alberta its great abundance of the wealth on which to build and bolster its revenues. . ."

The comment moved Charlie Willis to an editorial. "We are glad to see," he wrote, "that some people, and perhaps a lot of people, believe that God singled out the Social Credit government to handle our abundance of oil, gas, coal and minerals. The Liberals wouldn't do because they are too spendthrift. The Conservatives wouldn't do because they believe in developing our resources themselves, which is not practicable. Only the Social Credit government measured up in the eyes of God, after due consideration pro and con. . .

"The time will come, before we are carried to the cemetery, when some noted artist will paint a great picture for the halls of our Parliament buildings, which will show God in the centre, the Social Credit cabinet on his right hand and the officials of Imperial Oil Ltd. on his left hand, and underneath will be the words:

" 'These are my beloved servants, in whom I am well pleased.' "

—CP

UNWELCOME SNOW. About eight inches of heavy, wet snow fell over much of Alberta last week. Temperatures dropped below freezing and a typical early-winter scene at Lethbridge is seen here. The storm covered trees, crops, power lines, roads.

Nova Scotia:

SEA POWER

KEEL for the second anti-submarine escort vessel to be built at Halifax Shipyards Limited under the expanded program of the Royal Canadian Navy was laid recently in a brief ceremony.

As scores of shipping officials, Government representatives and the shipwrights looked on, L. A. Forsyth, President of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, performed the keel-laying ceremony.

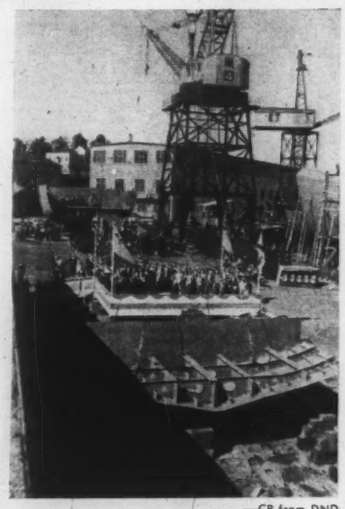
Close by, work continued on the first anti-sub vessel whose keel had been laid last April. These ships are being built at an approximate cost of $8 million each.

Placing of the first keel marked the beginning of a new phase of shipbuilding in the Maritimes. In addition to the construction of the two anti-sub escort vessels, the Halifax yards have been awarded contracts for refitting World War II ships.

Halifax Shipyards built the first destroyers ever built in Canada—those of the Tribal Class—*Micmac*, *Nootka*, *Cayuga* and *Athabaskan*. Three of these destroyers, the *Nootka*, *Cayuga* and *Athabaskan*, have given a good account of themselves under the wing of the United Nations forces now fighting in Korea.

—CNR

CENTENARY of Canada's first postal service was dramatically marked at Richmond Hill, Ont. when an ancient wood-burning locomotive, pushed by the most modern diesel locomotive made a special run to Toronto. Both the wood-burner and the new diesel appear on a new four-cent stamp recently issued by the Canadian Post Office. Models dressed in period costumes participated too.



—CP from DND

KEEL LAYING. This is the birth of a submarine-killer, the second of three anti-sub vessels being built at Halifax. Altogether, Canada is building 14 of the warships at an estimated cost of $8,000,000 per vessel.

Manitoba:

A LITTLE LATE

A PILGRIMAGE of Presbyterians to Winnipeg last week recalled the day 100 years ago when Rev. John Black arrived at Kildonan (a suburb of Winnipeg now) to conduct the first Presbyterian communion in western Canada.

In 1811 the Selkirk settlers came to Kildonan from Scotland to establish the city which is now Canada's fourth largest.

At the time they were promised a Presbyterian minister would soon arrive. He did—40 years later.

During that time they held worship in their own cottages or outdoors. Nothing could daunt the struggling band of settlers who fought two floods, drought, insects and disease for Presbyterianism was to them a way of life and they lived it.

With the arrival of John Black in 1851 their faith spread to the rest of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Shortly after the minister's arrival the first church was built overlooking the Red River. But before it was completed the settlers saw the timbers collected for the job washed away by a flood in 1852 and it was not until 1854 that the settlement had a church.

That is the history the delegates from the three prairie provinces celebrated during their three-day centennial last week.

Saskatchewan:

RETAIL PINCH

MANY Saskatchewan retailers are in a "precarious position" due to extensive credit allotments and to late harvesting and boxcar shortages, retail merchants' association officials claim. They have joined the clamor for payments for grain on the farm and for permission to accept grain as payment. At present the latter method is not allowed by the wheat board.

Snow is the latest threat to the crop and, whatever happens, harvesting now will be extremely late. This may aid the railways in getting rid of some of the surplus now in elevators but it does not help the retailers. Unless harvesting is completed this fall "many merchants would be forced to discontinue business," said R. E. Walker, RMA Secretary in the Province.

Quebec:

UNBRIDGED GAP

THE OFFICIAL inquiry into the collapse of the $3,500,000 Duplessis bridge at Three Rivers, Que., which resulted in five deaths, has come to a close. And no one is any closer to knowing what caused the structure to fall on one of last winter's coldest mornings.

Premier Maurice Duplessis (the

bridge was named for Mr. Duplessis' father) claimed that the collapse was the result of sabotage. The inquiry dipped into this field of speculation when two experts identified as Canadian Army engineers testified that they believed an "external" factor was responsible for the tragedy.

They said they were convinced that strands of wire found around a piece of girder were probably used to set off explosives to cause a crack in the steel structure. Bell Telephone Company officials, however, didn't think this was so. The wire, these witnesses said, had been attached to the bridge to give 'phone service from Three Rivers to Cap de la Madeleine.

The "external" theory also did not explain why cracks had appeared in the almost-new bridge the summer prior to the collapse.

—CP

NEW FLASHES. These are the shoulder flashes to be worn by the three battalions of Canada's new 27th Infantry Brigade when serving in Germany this Fall. Left, Highland Battalion, centre, Infantry Battalion, right, Rifle Battalion.

Actually, the inquiry did nothing to settle the political controversy which has been raging in Quebec ever since the bridge fell. Liberals, under their fiery new leader Georges Lapalme, have been attempting to bolster their low political fortunes in the province by saying that the bridge fell because "more silver than steel" went into the building of it.

The next step in the controversy will be taken Nov. 7 when the fall session of the Quebec Legislature is scheduled. Then it should be good for some memorable Legislature fights.

Ontario:

TAKING THE LEAD

THE FIRST Province to do so, Ontario quickly approved the new Old Age pension legislation scheduled to become effective on January 1 in a four-day session last week.

The legislation was endorsed by unanimous vote. Opposition efforts centred on having the Province add a $10 a month bonus to the $40 a month it will be paying half-and-half with the Dominion to the 65 to 69 group.

The Government wouldn't agree. Experience had shown from 1943 to 1949, when the Province had paid them, that bonuses only led to misunderstanding, Premier Frost said.

However, he had an ace in the hole. It was announced the Government intended to go into a new field of welfare assistance.

As the members of the house knew the Government had been pressing the Dominion to give assistance to the incapacitated and disabled between 18 and 65, the only needy group not now receiving state help. The Dominion had refused, but the Province felt this group should be helped. So it planned to go ahead on its own. At the next regular session it would bring down legislation which would provide for a pension to the disabled. Estimated cost: about $5 million.

New Brunswick:

ALL-OUT WAR

THE GOVERNMENT is planning to wage chemical warfare on an unprecedented scale against home-front enemies next year.

Not only will the spray gun be brought into play in the apple orchards and the vast potato fields, but it will be used also against ragweed wherever it rears its head, and, in land-air operations, against the rampant spruce budworm.

With the curt comment that "ragweed must go," Premier John B. McNair has touched off a campaign in which the Provincial Government expects to enlist the support of municipalities, chambers of commerce, boards of health, service clubs, school boards, and individual citizens.

Ragweed exists now in just a few scattered sections of NB. Before the plant can entrench itself, the Province is determined to wipe it out.

A fleet of aircraft will carry the assault to the spruce budworm, which once every few decades multiplies greatly in number and ravages the timberlands. During the last big budworm uprising, around the time of the First World War, forests on the Miramichi and St. John rivers suffered.

Now the insect is cutting a swath again in northern NB, and Lands Minister R. J. Gill is actively considering the idea of using a large group of specially-equipped planes to spray a test area of 200 to 300 square miles of forest next spring.

F. J. Farrell, Dalhousie, woodlands manager of NB International, estimates that if the spraying proves effective the Province will save about 2 million cords of pulpwood and $8 million in stumpage dues alone.

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VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT...WHERE STETSONS LED THE NEXT BRAND OVER 6 to 1

MEDICINE

NEW TRICKS: NEW MEN

by Ron Kenyon

A LITTLE MAN with a puckish grin stooped to tie his shoelaces. To him, that was something to grin about, for he has had a stiff hip for 20 years.

He is Louis Begola, 59, of Upper Thorold, near St. Catharines, Ontario, one of the first Canadians to benefit by an operation which it is hoped will eventually loosen many stiff hips.

Mr. Begola is entirely unpretentious but he had an undying faith that someday he would walk normally again. When the operation was successful, he wept.

He came to Canada from Italy many years ago and had an accident in a paper mill in 1931. Shortly afterwards his wife died. Authorities wanted to raise the couple's four young children in an institution, but Louis Begola brought them up himself—one from babyhood — on his Workmen's Compensation Board pension. He was unable to work.

For 20 years the Compensation Board watched his case. This year it decided something could be done for him. As a result, he is now working part-time.

Plastic Gimmick

The operation which brought him relief was invented in France, adopted by a few United States surgeons and introduced into Ontario by Dr. James E. Bateman, an orthopedic surgeon.

Louis Begola was operated upon at the Toronto General Hospital. The destroyed bone in the ball and socket hip joint was removed. Then a mushroom-shaped piece of plastic, highly polished, was inserted into the end of the bone to form a new ball which was fitted into the hip socket.

There followed a long period of physiotherapy and muscle strengthening. As a result Louis Begola can now walk almost as well as anyone else. His hip bends easily and he walks up and down stairs normally.

What trouble he has is caused in part or entirely by an osteo-arthritic condition that set into his back and left hip as a result of strain from the stiff right hip.

This operation can be used—believe doctors—for any stiff-hip condition except such as occur in tuberculosis and acute stages of rheumatoid arthritis. Once the active stage of rheumatoid arthritis has subsided it may be useful to relieve stiff-hip resulting from that condition too.

Orthopedic surgery has come into its own as a specialty in Toronto only since the end of World War II.

So far, facilities are narrowly limited. Workmen's Compensation Board cases and veterans have the best facilities. For the average civilian the extensive physiotherapy and other treatments are difficult to get at any price.

Needed, say doctors, is an orthopedic centre for research and treatment.

—Toronto Telegram

NIMBLE hip for Begola after 20 years, due to new development in plastic joints.

CAT'S CLAW

WILLIAM BRAZIER, 33-year-old father of two little girls, had been away from work a year, bedridden most of that time. Doctors said he must have had rheumatic fever as a child, although he couldn't remember it. Gradually, rheumatic heart disease had developed.

The mitral valve between the auricle and ventricle (upper and lower chambers of the heart) had slowly sealed up until the opening was too small to permit free passage of blood. The chance that he would recover was slim.

Yet today, William Brazier, is back at work on a full-time basis at Toronto's CNR diner-coach yards following an operation which offers new hope to rheumatic heart victims. It is called a

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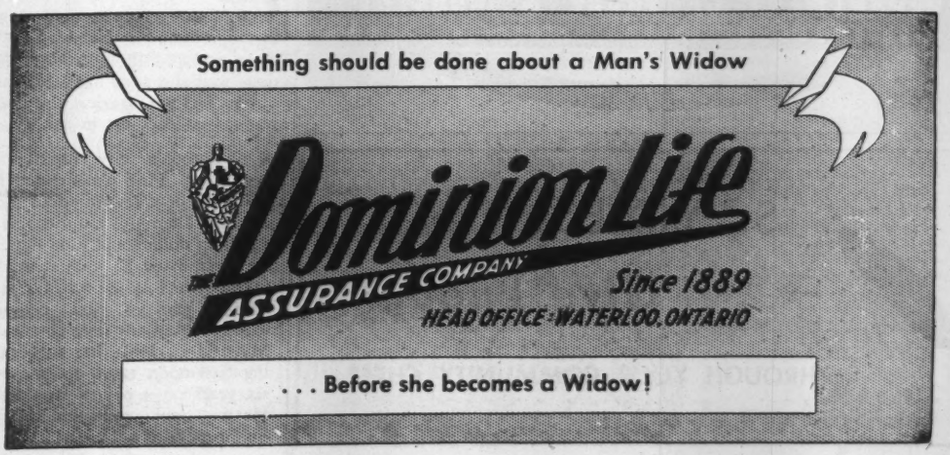
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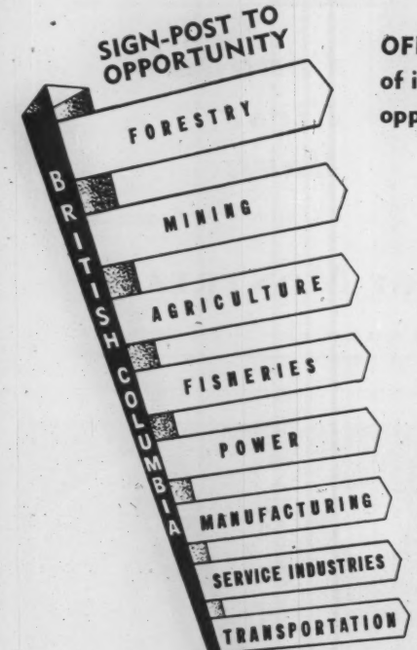
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA



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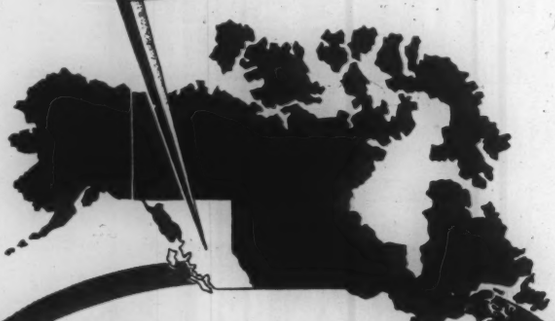

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THROUGH YOUR COMMUNITY CHEST

commissurotomy and was devised by a Philadelphia surgeon, being introduced into Canada by Dr. W. G. Bigelow, of Toronto and Dr. Edward Gagnon, of Montreal.

Dr. Gagnon described successful cases in an address before the Canadian Medical Association, and the University of Toronto has just revealed that Dr. Bigelow, a member of its Department of Surgery, has also found the procedure promising.

The problem of heart operations lies in the fact that the heart is an extremely busy organ which cannot be stopped even for a short time for extensive surgery. How, for instance, to get at a valve and repair it while the blood courses through and the heart beats?

The commissurotomy is a unique operation because the surgeon never actually sees what he is doing and the whole operation inside the heart is performed with one finger.

William Brazier was the first of five patients to be operated upon in this way in Toronto.

So insidious is rheumatic heart disease that he had not known he had it until 1939 when a doctor noticed an unusual sound in his heart. Despite this he passed army examiners and served in the services more than a year until a routine examination revealed his trouble. The army released him but refused him a pension on the grounds that his complaint was of long standing.

By 1949 he was bedridden and coughing blood. (This happens when the heart fails to force the blood through the narrowed valve. The blood "backs up.")

Not for All

Early in 1950 he was operated upon. The surgeon opened the chest wall, exposing the heart. Then he attached an extensible knife to the index finger of his right hand and introduced the finger into the heart through the auricle. The knife lay along the finger but did not extend beyond the fingertip.

With his fingertip the surgeon explored the partially sealed valve until he knew where to cut. Then, mechanically he extended the knife out past his fingertip (like a cat's claw) and cut the valve open.

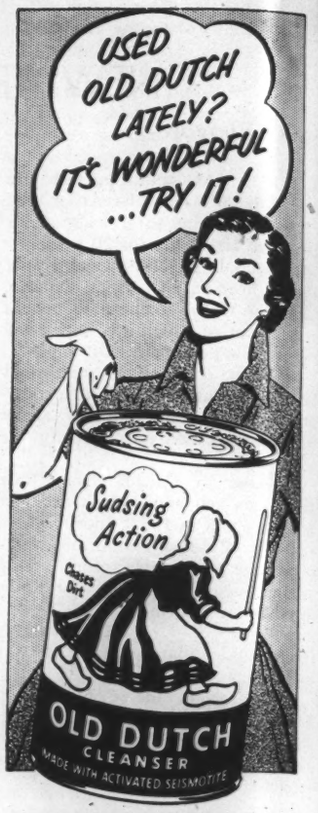
Dr. R. M. Janes, Professor of Surgery at the University of Toronto, warned that the operation is not suitable for all stages of rheumatic heart disease.

"It is at a relatively early stage that the operation is indicated. All the cases operated upon at this stage have done well and none has died," he said.

For William Brazier, the operation was introduced just in time.

■ Saskatoon's city hospital needs renovating. First plans called for expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars. Then this mushroomed into a million dollars and final figures now are around the $2 million mark.

Opponents of the scheme, stressing interest charges, are campaigning heavily. Chief advocate of the scheme, Mayor J. S. Mills, has suggested raising Saskatoon taxes 10 per cent for six years on a pay-as-you-go scheme. He may seek re-election this fall on his proposal.



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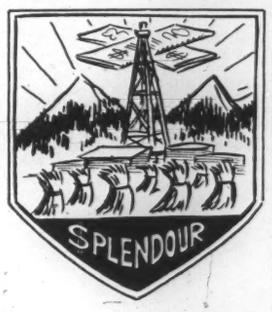
BRITISH CALBERTA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

That motto on the BC coat of arms would have to be altered, of course. Instead of the present "Splendour without Diminishment," the inclusion of Alberta would remove the doubts in the last phrase and the motto would have to be, simply and unassumingly, "Splendour." The new coat of arms itself should feature a wheat field with oil derricks rampant against a backdrop of forested mountains surmounted by crossed fiduciary bonds. A suitable floral emblem might be the buffalo bean entwined with the massive coastal fern, and the slogan would just have to be the Fish-Oil Province.



When the financial and industrial aspects of this union are carefully examined, the joy among the Eastern capitalists would, as Premier Manning predicted, be unconfined. Where else in Canada could they find a province with a huge state-hospitalization scheme, $12,750,000 in the red, and at the same time with an annual oil-encased general surplus of $20 million? Where today is the province with $80 million in cash and that yet can spend $200 million each year?

THIS COMBINATION of a high-spending Government with one planning to wipe off its entire debt in the forseeable future should be most appealing to wise men of finance. In fact, it's hard to think of any place in the world where deficit financing and surplus budgeting could be so well amalgamated. Yes, this portrait of the "economic royalists" of BC happily married to the "monetary reformers" of Alberta is surely one for the books.

Picture, if you will, the peaceful economic scene which could be vouchsafed the dwellers in this promised land. The wheat kings and cattle barons working hand in glove with the fruit farmers would be eagerly cooperating with the rich canners and the timber merchants, ignoring the "mountain differential" and helping to build pipelines through all the passes so that gas and oil would flow to the coast in return for fresh fruit juices and black market liquor for dry Alberta.

With the fabulous tar sands opened (at a price) and the aluminum plant functioning (and nationalized), British Calberta could become the arsenal of the West. No province could possibly compete with one which produced 94 per cent of the petroleum output of Canada, 85 per cent of the natural gas, 83 per cent of the lead, 79 per cent of the cadmium, 60 per cent of the sulphur, 60 per cent of the sawmill products, 55 per cent of the coal, 50 per cent of the zinc and all the bismuth, tin, antimony, and indium produced in the nation.

In fact, things look so rosy for this wedding of the giants that secession might be the inevitable product of the union. From the Western viewpoint this would not be pure secession, naturally, but rather the loss of those poor unfortunates to the east who could not join the union. The sovereign state of British Calberta, bounded on the east by that invisible wall which has kept today's Alberta rat-free and on the west by its personal ocean the Pacific, would be one of the world's self-contained entities.

Even things like the weather could be adjusted within the realm, without causing a *faux pas* as occurred this year when Sunny Alberta drowned beneath 21 inches of rain and misty BC burned up under a blazing sun for 90 days. In union there would be physical and spiritual strength, plus rational self-interest of course.

Thus can be visualized British Calberta, the ideal economic unit, the home of the boundless future.

With Edmonton as capital, or some other similarly neutral place, Manning, the Unionists' choice for Premier, will be dispensing justice and coupons in the tepee of the thunderbird. His creditors (social) from across the mountains will be all about eager to pick up the oil bonuses in return for hampers of so-called Delicious apples while hordes of "Eastern-money marketeers" will be square dancing around singing that old favorite folk-song, "Home on the Gas Range."

MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

SONATA NO. 26 IN E FLAT "Les Adieux"—*Beethoven*. Friedrich Gulda's interpretation seems heavy-handed, less felt, than the best version of this work: Albert Ferber's on London 78 (LA 216, now withdrawn). It is to be hoped that London will reissue Ferber on an LP transfer. However, the other side of the current version is Gulda's playing of the FIFTEEN VARIATIONS AND FUGUE IN E FLAT ("Eroica"), a delightful, constantly interesting work well and cheerfully played. Recording: for the Variations, outstanding; for the Sonata, good. *(London—33—LLP322)*

ST. PAUL'S SUITE FOR STRINGS—*Holst* and FANTASIA ON WELSH NURSERY TUNES—*Williams*. A delightful collection of English music. Holst's homely arrangement of folk tunes is given color and verve by the Boyd Neel String Orchestra. The London Symphony Orchestra under Mansel Thomas presents the Fantasia with superb feeling, evoking the musical soul of its inspiration. The St. Paul's Suite is an LP transfer with the *firr* brilliance intact; the Fantasia, a new release, is also excellently recorded. *(London—33—LPS94)*

CONCERTO IN D MAJOR for Violin and Orchestra—*Tchaikovsky*. Jascha Heifetz with the Philharmonic Orchestra under Walter Süsskind elicit the full lyrical potentiality of the well-known work. The recording is excellent. *(RCA Victor—45—WDM1442)*

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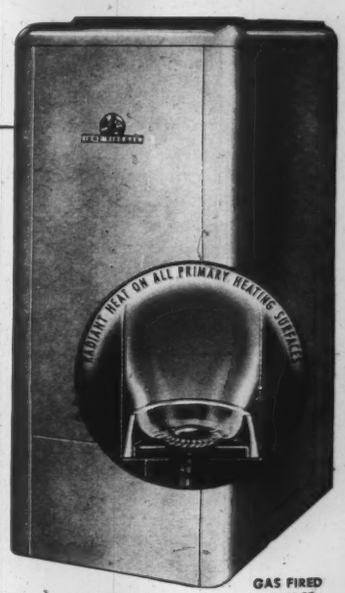

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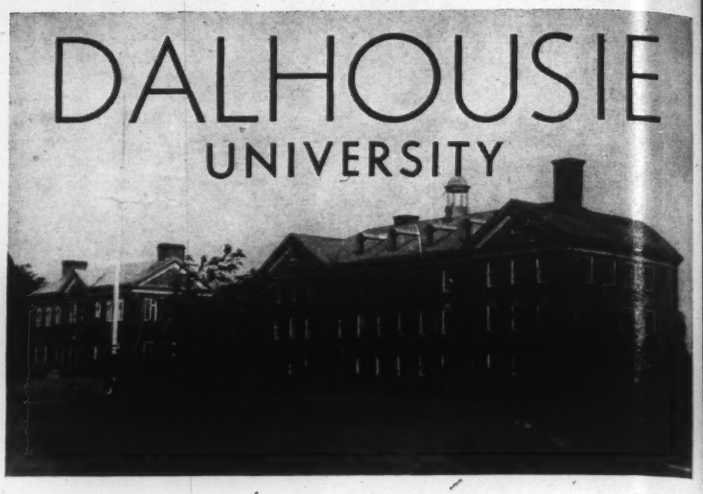


HOARY IN AGE: YOUNG IN IDEAS

by Margaret Ness

TRADITION is Dalhousie University's long suit. After all, you can afford to look down your nose at most North American educational institutes when you are 131.

Not that Dalhousie relies on tradition alone for her academic standing. "Dal" is internationally known for its Law School, especially, and its unique Institute of Public Affairs.

Dalhousie University began its life on customs money collected at an American port occupied by a Halifax expedition in the War of 1812. The cornerstone was laid by the Earl of Dalhousie, then Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. After the building was erected, trouble arose. King's College was already established at Windsor, and an Academy at Pictou. There wasn't enough support—or students—for three such institutes. So nothing more was done about the College of Halifax, as Dalhousie University was then called, except rent the rooms to a confectioner, a classical academy and a school of painting.

—Jack Dodge
DR. A. E. KERR

Finally, after some bitter political skirmishes, Pictou Academy found itself without Government support. Its head, Rev. Thomas McCulloch, and a $200 legislative grant were turned over to Dalhousie. Even then Dal wasn't in the clear. There was still King's at Windsor and when President McCulloch died in 1845, the institution was formally closed.

Came 1863 and the revival. Dalhousie was incorporated as a university, with six professors and 60 students: since then over 8,000 degrees.

And in the late 1890's Dal fell heir to a streak of luck. The luck was inspired by George Munro, a Pictonian and wealthy book publisher in New York. He began in a modest way by endowing a Chair of Physics at $2,000 and ended by contributing $350,000 in Chairs and bursaries.

To honor their benefactor Dalhousie has a holiday every year (the idea started in 1881), called "Munro Day."

Then in 1923 King's College moved from Windsor to the Dalhousie campus. It retained its degree-granting powers in Divinity (Church of England) but not in Arts. The union is still not fully wholehearted on the part of King's. Its students still keep much to themselves and their residence life, originally based on an imitation of Oxford university, as Dalhousie was modelled on Edinburgh.

So much for the past, now for the present. You don't need to be a Nova Scotian to have heard about Dalhousie's Institute of Public Affairs. They publish a quarterly journal, *Public Affairs*, which they proudly claim has a wider distribution than any similar other university publication in Canada. But the important work is done on the campus. Begun in 1936 on an experimental basis, the Institute is now under the Extension Department. The underlying idea is simple: to tackle the social science problems at community and educational level.

The list of the Corporations and Trade Unions that "play ball" with the Institute is amazing. They've even cajoled representation from *both* main branches of organized labor in Canada to sit in together on conferences. Activities cover three outlets: the Maritime Bureau of Industrial Relations, to take on the problems of a democratic community; the Maritime Labor Institute which, besides its conferences, has a radio program; and the NS Municipal Bureau which goes into the problems of municipal, provincial and federal governments.

These conferences are no mere academic discussions. They bring forth a lot of the right answers. Their findings are at the disposal of interested Maritime—and they hope in time, Canadian—organizations and governments.

Then, too, Dalhousie is educating students for careers in industry, labor and government. You can now take courses in industrial and labor rela-

tions and in public administration. And a campaign is already launched to endow a Chair of Industrial Relations. The University offered $50,000 if the Institute would raise a like sum. The Institute expects to obtain its objective next year.

Dalhousie graduate and Haligonian Charles Frederick Fraser is the present Director of the Institute. Mr. Fraser has served with the Legal Branch of Canada's Department of External Affairs; as a newspaper managing editor; and on the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization.

The Faculty of Law was established in 1883 and has graduated such outstanding men as Hon. Angus Macdonald, Premier of NS; Rt. Hon. J. E. Ilsey, Chief Justice of NS; Sir Albert (Joseph) Walsh, Chief Justice, Newfoundland; Hon. Thane A. Campbell, Supreme Court Judge, PEI; Judge Harry Irwin, Attorney-General, Hawaii; Sir James Dunn, President, Algoma Steel; J. Gerald Godsoe, Vice-President of BA Oil and President of Toronto Board of Trade; Henry Borden, President, Brazilian Traction; Vincent C. MacDonald, former Dean of Dalhousie Law School and now a Supreme Court Judge.

Cooperative Research

Last year Horace E. Read, Dean of the Law School, helped establish a Legislative Research Centre for NS at Dalhousie—the first cooperative project of its kind officially undertaken by a law school and government. Function: to provide law students with experience in the research and drafting of effective legislature and to make the results available to the NS Government.

Dalhousie has two campuses: the old one which houses the faculties of Medicine and Law and the 1911-acquired, 40-acre Studley campus to the west. The Faculty of Law will move there as soon as the new Arts and Administration building (to cost about $1,600,000) opens, probably this fall.

Also ready this Fall will be the National Research Council Regional Laboratory on the Dalhousie campus. Last Fall saw the opening of the Dalhousie Memorial Rink, one of the finest in the country.

Actually the first campus was "all that certain square or piece of Land, situate, lying and being in or near the centre of the Town of Halifax commonly called and known by the name of the Grand Parade." Later when the first building was about to be abandoned, the Governors decided to finish the outside and two lecture rooms and to put up a "pediment" at the front of the building provided "the contractor would wait two years for payment." Later the campus was moved to its present site.

Newer Faculties

Other faculties include Dentistry and Graduate Studies; a recent School of Nursing; also degree and diploma courses in Pharmacy and in Mining Geology, and a degree course with diploma in Food Technology.

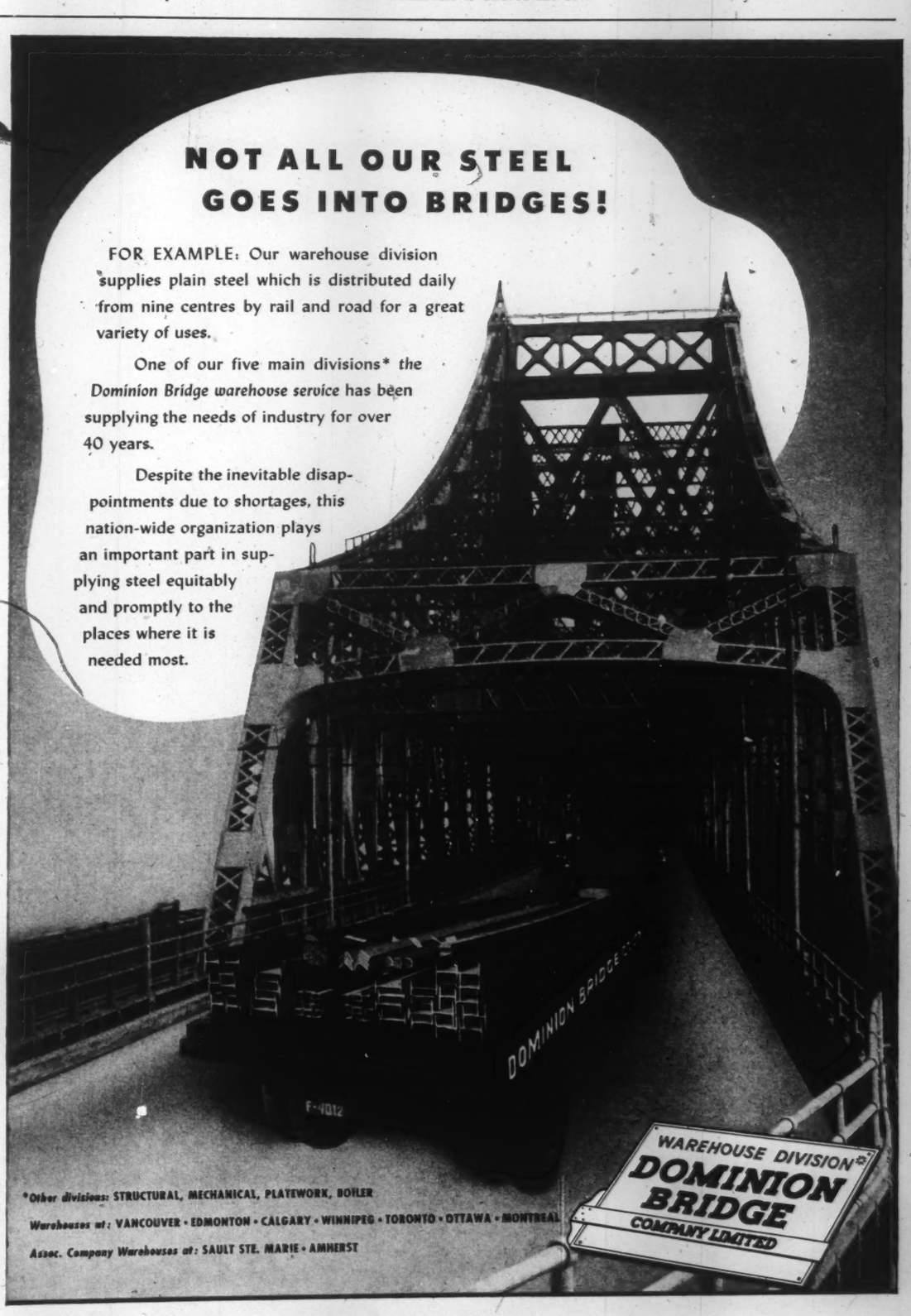
Dalhousie is non-denominational but has affiliations with the United Church's Pine Hill Divinity Hall (also affiliated with Mount Allison University). It has an undergraduate paper, *The Dalhousie Gazette*, which has been published since 1869, and the widely known 30-year-old *The Dalhousie Review*, a quarterly magazine of high literary quality. Dalhousie is so up-to-date in its Moderns department that Russian was introduced in the curriculum in 1946.

And sports haven't been neglected. Dalhousie women last year won the Maritime Ice Hockey and Maritime Intercollegiate Badminton Championships. The men won three titles in Maritime Intercollegiate Boxing, won the Maritime Intercollegiate Badminton and the City Intercollegiate Basketball.

The Dalhousie Musical and Dramatic Society conducts an annual competition of one-act plays, produced and acted by various campus groups: usually enters a play in the annual non-competitive Maritime Intervarsity festival. Dalhousie is one of the few Canadian universities to grant credits for drama in its English course.

Last spring the largest class in Dal's history graduated, over 400. Registration this fall is expected to be slightly lower than last year's high.

The present President, Alexander E. Kerr, is a Dalhousie graduate. He had pastoral charges in Sydney, New York City, Vancouver, Montreal and Winnipeg. Before accepting the presidency in 1945, he was Principal of Pine Hill Divinity Hall. This summer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Dr. Kerr was one of four Canadians to receive an honorary degree from Glasgow University on the occasion of its 500th anniversary.

Dalhousie might almost be said to be the cradle of Canadian university presidents. At present, four—besides Dr. Kerr—are Dalhousians: Dr. Norman A. M. MacKenzie of UBC; Dr. Sidney Smith of Toronto; Dr. Arthur R. Jewitt of Bishop's, Lennoxville, Que.; Dr. Maxwell M. MacOdrum, of Carleton College, Ottawa. In the past Dalhousie also gave presidents to the universities of Saskatchewan and Missouri, Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown and Frontier College, Toronto.

In other university positions are Dean Francis M. Dawson of Iowa, Dean William Roy McKenzie of Washington, Dean Everett Fraser of Minnesota Law School, Principal H. A. Kent of Queen's Theological College and Professor Charles MacInnes of Bristol.

Other distinguished graduates include: William Thomas Hallen, Archbishop of Saskatchewan; William Geddes, Archbishop of Yukon; Dr. Edith Read, Principal of Branksome Hall for girls, Toronto; Dr. Chalmers J. MacKenzie, Chairman of National Atomic Control Board; Dan Spry, Dominion Commissioner for Boy Scouts.

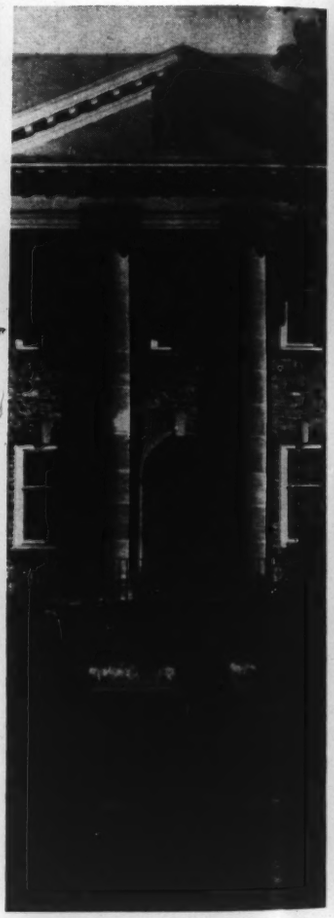
All who loved the "Anne of Green Gables" books will remember author L. M. Montgomery—a Dal student, as was Marshall Saunders of "Beautiful Joe" fame. Other well-known graduates are authors Hugh MacLennan and Evelyn Fox Richards ("We Keep a Light"), and songstress Portia White.

During the last war, so many administrators and coordinators in Ottawa including five key portfolios—were from the old grey institution that it looked like a Dalhousie reunion.

Of Canada's 12 Prime Ministers, three knew Dalhousie well; Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and Viscount Bennett. Included, too, in any Dal list must be Hon. Milton Gregg, VC; Major Bill Jones who parachuted into Yugoslavia and contacted Tito; and CBC broadcaster John Fisher.

Of necessity this is a very abbreviated list. In a 131-year-old university you expect to find many distinguished graduates, and Dalhousie has more than lived up to its responsibilities.

Dalhousie has indeed carried out the high hopes that the Earl of Dalhousie voiced when he laid the corner stone: "From this college every blessing may flow over your country . . . . May it continue to dispense them to the latest ages! Let no jealousy disturb its peace; let no lukewarm indifference check its growth!"



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THEATRE

PROBLEM PLAY FOR OPENER

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Toronto, a playhouse offering legitimate drama week after week, year after year, opened its season with "Death of a Salesman", compelling indictment of modern doings.

This Arthur Miller play is the darling of critics and public largely because it examines minutely a universal modern problem. The author might have given us the disintegration of a reporter, clerk, broker, doctor—any of a hundred types. He chose a salesman because he knew the ways of the men who travelled highways and byways trusting to a smile and a shoeshine for business success.

Thus, we are given Willy Loman in his last pathetic days: not a great figure of tragedy because Willy was never a great figure. He believed in his job and himself—for a while: in his ability to climb to security and success. He believed in his family. He loved his wife and his boys because they paid him back in an adoration he could get nowhere else. Yet, he could not be true to them because he couldn't be true to himself. So, he corrupted his sons and brought death to himself.

Action of the play, in two parts, by means of ingenious lighting, accomplishes a minor miracle with one set, Willy Loman's house, in taking the audience through bedrooms, kitchen basement, front porch, backyard and to offices and places visited in New York and Boston. Background setting becomes rows of city tenement roofs or country trees as moods are superimposed by the technical skill of top-Broadway designer, Jo Mielziner.

The Elia Kazan production was directed by Del Hughes with Duncan Baldwin as Willy and Sylvia Davis as his patient wife, Sylvia. Baldwin gave a warm, intelligent presentation of Willy, picking up momentum in each scene. Miss Davis was warmly believable in her role.—*Rica Farquharson*

BRIEF-ETTES

PRESENTING three born-in-Britain Canadians who have done much for the amateur theatre in Canada: three men who work mostly behind the scenes, act occasionally and give help to amateur groups whenever and wherever possible. All three are Governors of the Dominion Drama Festival and last year were awarded Canadian Drama Awards.

—CP

MICHAEL MEIKLEJOHN

Michael Meiklejohn came to Canada in 1930 and has resided in Ottawa ever since. About three years ago he became Drama Adviser in the Fitness Division of the Ontario Department of National Health and Welfare. During the last war he served for 6½ years in 14 countries.

He helped found the Ottawa Drama League and is a Director. He acts, too, as well as producing and adjudicating. His acting stems from a slight impedi-

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ment he had in his speech as a child. It was thought "elocution" would help. The 60-odd roles he's played since is testimony enough that it worked.

Meiklejohn was co-director and player in Robertson Davies's "Eros at Breakfast" which was invited to the 1949 Edinburgh Festival.

ROBERT JARMAN

Robert Jarman came to Canada in 1928 from Leeds, England, to introduce a scheme of Physical Education into the Manitoba schools. He's still in Winnipeg. He suited the Manitoba Department of Education so completely that the following year he became Director of Physical Education for the Department and the Winnipeg School Board.

Theatre background includes acting with the Leeds Civic Theatre; directing Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Players and the Gate Theatre, London; and in Canada he's been President of the Winnipeg Little Theatre and the Manitoba Drama League.

Frank Holroyd is another Englishman who has settled in Canada. His twin interests have always been architecture and theatre. He studied architecture — interrupted by service in World War I — and secured an Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Then he served an apprenticeship with a Paris firm of scene-painters. In 1923 he came to Calgary—later Edmonton—as scenic artist for Famous Players.

FRANK HOLROYD

Now he is Assistant Professor in the Drama Department of the University of Saskatchewan.

■ Making its bow is Jupiter Theatre, newest professional company in Canada. A Toronto venture, it is headed by some of the top radio actors and writers, including Chairman John Drainie, Lorne Greene, George Robertson, Paul Kligman and writer Len Peterson.

One Canadian play is to be presented in the 4-production-season, "Socrates" by Lister Sinclair. First play is to be a December presentation of "Galileo", directed by drama critic Herbert Whittaker of *The Globe and Mail*. Whittaker was one of award winning directors at the 1951 Dominion Drama Festival.

Other directors lined up include Roberta Beatty, former Provincetown Theatre (Mass.) director and Broadway player, now living in Montreal, and Pierre Dagenais of Montreal, who is to direct "Crime Passionnel" by Jean Paul Sartre.

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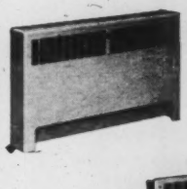

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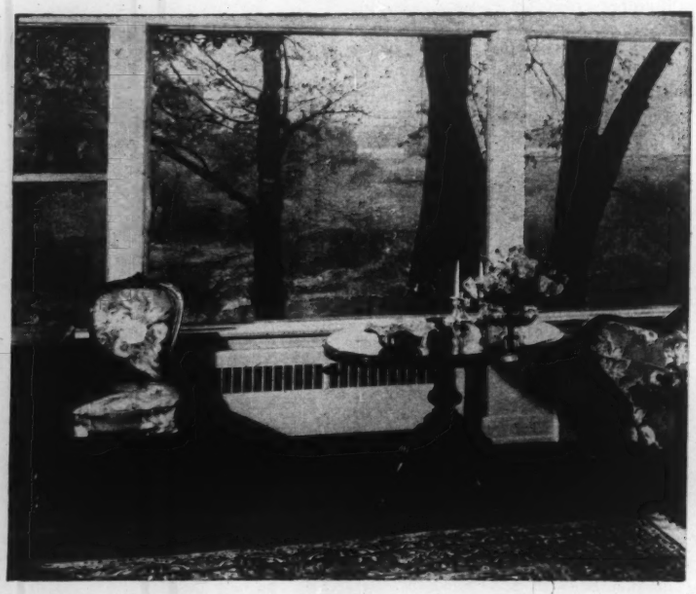

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EOPLE

THE BROAD HIGHWAY

CHARLOTTE SAVARY, Quebec authess who recently published a novel, abelle de Freneuse," has been arded a French Government schol-ship on the recommendation of the ociété Canadienne des Ecrivains. She ill spend one year in Paris.

Like everyone else WILLIAM C. LASS, Winnipeg businessman, has his oubles. For years is friends have old him that he as President ruman's double. ut on a recent our through Brit-in, he told report-rs on arrival back n Montreal, he ound the resem-blance more em-barrassing. Wher-ever he went, ru-mors started that the U.S. President was on a surprise visit. One Scottish newspaper ran his picture with the caption, "President Truman arrives in Scotland." On the trip Mr. Glass was accompanied by his wife, Bess, and his daughter, Margaret.

—CP

GLASS

—INP

TRUMAN

■ H. C. L. GILLMAN of Edmonton, Regional Director of Old Age Security, is spending a lot of his time examining Bibles, marriage certificates, military discharge papers, naturalization certificates, passports, insurance records, census, homestead, school and immigration records. These have been submitted by people hoping to receive the proposed $40-a-month pension without means test next year. In Alberta detailed birth, marriage and death statistics were not started until 1883 so that many Canadians have no birth certificates. Gillman's office has had to reject 420 out of 1,000 applications because of insufficient proof of age. C. B. HOWDEN, Manitoba Regional Director, where statistics were started in 1882, has had to return 40 per cent of the 7,400 applications received. The task in Saskatchewan is even more difficult. Statistics were not started until 1905.

■ FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY's brother has enlisted two Indian trappers into the Canadian Army. CANON COLIN R. MONTGOMERY is in charge of All Saints Anglican residential school at Aklavik, 1,200 miles northwest of Edmonton. When advised of the would-be recruits, the Army flew out a medical-dental team. FRED ALBERT, 19, and FRANCIS JULIUS FRANCIS, 20, were accepted and flown to Calgary recruiting depot.

■ JAMES DONALD, Scottish - born, Montreal-educated actor, has taken over a leading role in the British film, "Gift Horse." He will portray a young RCN officer serving in the Royal Navy in a film version of a wartime raid on the French port of St. Nazaire.

■ BC University made life easier for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

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BOOK REVIEWS

BATTLE FOR THE LIFELINE

by William Sclater

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"THIS IS the story—the long and true story—of one ocean, two ships, and about 150 men . . . it deals with a long and brutal battle," says the author of this top-flight best-seller. The battle, of course, is the Battle of the Atlantic; the ships, a corvette and a frigate and the men, those who came to sail the seas under the white ensign through the chance and stern necessity of war. The enemy was not the North Atlantic, hard enough though it was to take, but the *Unterseeboten*.

In November, 1939 on the Clyde River they commissioned a new ship, a corvette named HMS *Compass Rose* which was the first of her type. Her Captain, a Lieut.-Commander of the Royal Naval Reserve with 20 years of seafaring behind him and a few key ratings were the sea-experienced nucleus round which the ship's company had to be built.

In the building, in trial by sea and trial by battle the character of the men is tested and shaped. In the process the individuals of yesterday—farmboy, bookie's runner, stockbroker and Fleet Street reporter merge into a fighting ship's company of the Royal Navy.

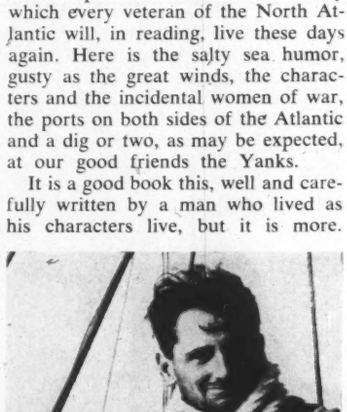
Behind them, to remember in the long watches at sea and other moments, are their women. As the story unfolds these influences are shown . . . the faithful and the indifferent, the noble and sordid, the high drama and sometimes almost comic relief in the background of the men who fight the long, continuing battle.

A torpedo, slamming into her vitals, brought the same end to HMS *Compass Rose* as many another found in the cold night seas off Iceland. When daylight came and with it the rescuing destroyer, eleven cold-blackened, shivering, half-frozen men still lived on the rafts which drifted under the bleak sky, among them the Captain and the First Lieutenant.

So, from the Clyde shipyards came the second ship in which they were to serve, a big and able frigate named HMS *Saltash* which "being in all respects ready for war" sailed out to battle and in which they were to win through to final victory.

Some day, the complete story of the great Battle of the Atlantic may be written. It will be a story, almost in entirety of the seamen of the British Commonwealth. The ships portrayed in this book sailed in and out of Canada's great naval base in Newfoundland and sailed in company with scores of ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. This was our battle too and this book is the real story, for it is the story of the little ships and citizen seamen which could be duplicated in ship after ship of the RCN. It is a story which every veteran of the North Atlantic will, in reading, live these days again. Here is the salty sea humor, gusty as the great winds, the characters and the incidental women of war, the ports on both sides of the Atlantic and a dig or two, as may be expected, at our good friends the Yanks.

It is a good book this, well and carefully written by a man who lived as his characters live, but it is more.



NICHOLAS MONSARRAT

Inherent in this chronicle is the spirit of that flag which for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze. The battle of the Atlantic, with which Canada was intimately and vitally concerned is one of our mightiest triumphs, a sea victory in which we can take a great pride even with its huge cost of 30,000 seamen killed and 3,000 ships lost against a toll of 780 U-boats sunk to even the score.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER SCLATER is the author of "Haida", the war-time story of a Canadian Tribal Class destroyer.

WRITERS & WRITING

MAURICE ZOLOTOW, author "No People Like Show People" (Random House), notes among changes in personality pieces during past 30 years: passive interviewer changed when *New Yorker* pioneered in "Profiles": followed research writer who talked to people who knew the sketch subject: now, writers know intimately people they write about. Participant observation takes Zolotow on trips, shopping, to the dentists and wherever they have to go, with all those interesting people.

■ JUDITH ROBINSON, whose new book "As We Came By" is out this month, was presented with the Free French Commemorative Medal for "Every possible assistance to the cause of Free France and General de Gaulle during years in which Vichy Government was recognized by Canada." By merest chance was this discovered by her publishers (J. M. Dent & Sons). The Canadian author also received a special citation and diploma of thanks and appreciation from General de Gaulle himself. "As We Came By" is delightful and poignant: an account of the adventures and experiences of the year Judith Robinson spent rediscovering England and France in 1950-1951.

■ "Can a Canadian find permanent value outside his own country, particularly in the United States?" That pertinent problem is still interesting Canadians and is the subject of W. G. HARDY's latest book "The Unfulfilled" (McClelland & Stewart").

In Toronto, Hardy said a letter from SATURDAY NIGHT Editor had followed him from Edmonton to Yugoslavia where he was attending International Ice Hockey Association. Author Hardy shouldn't be unfulfilled since he combines role of classics professor with top brass hockey position. "The Unfulfilled" should hit the public and November 9. SATURDAY NIGHT will carry a provocative article by Hardy (in the next issue) on the business of subsidies in Canadian college sports.

■ Pleasant to read ANDRE LANGEVIN, an editor of the CBC Foreign Service, was the winner of this year's *Prix du Cercle du Livre de France*. Prize-winning novel was "Evades de la Nuit." Awards: $1,000 cash and a contract for the publication of a minimum 10,000 copies of his book here and in France.

■ WILFRED WOMERSLEY, author of "Working Wonders with Words", a practical guide to effective speaking, achieved the dream of every Canadian author—simultaneous publication for his book in London, New York and Toronto. His publishers (J. M. Dent & Sons) announce with regret that Mr. Womersley died suddenly on August 29, three weeks before his book was off the press. The author was a well-known Winnipeg banker, speaker and singer and was one of three Winnipeg choristers who had the honor of being chosen to sing in the Coronation choir in Westminster Abbey in 1937.

■ PHYLLIS LEE PETERSON is a Montreal housewife with two sons, seven and nine. She has sold every short story she has written in the five years she has been writing. She is listed in Martha Foley's collection of best short stories 1951; now a columnist for *Canadian Home Journal;* dreams up plots while doing housework; appears in *Collier's*. When *Saturday Evening Post* turned a story back for "more love" she promptly sold it for appearance in current issue *The American Magazine*. It is called *"Miracles Will Happen."*

■ Some say they care not who writes the songs of the Nation but they're getting worried about who is going to write the television scripts. The thought was aggravated by a trip to the U.S. and the realization that even Somerset Maugham can't do everything.

—*Rica*

ABOUT ETERNAL MURDER

by B. K. Sandwell

THE SECOND SCROLL — by A. M. Klein — *McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

THERE are no doubt beauties in this book which are perceptible only to a reader familiar with Hebrew literature beyond the limits of the Old Testament and with the traditions and rituals of Israel. For that reason it might have been well to submit it for criticism to an erudite Jew. To do so would however unquestionably have suggested to many readers that the book was intended for Jews alone; and nothing could be further from the truth.

It is not, certainly, a book for the novel-reader who reads to pass an unfilled hour; but it is a richly rewarding book for anyone who likes his English prose adorned with a vast wealth of familiar and unfamiliar imagery, wrought with the scrupulous care of high poetry, and employed for a purpose nobler, I think, than any other tale which has yet been written in Canada. Mr. Klein is a Montrealer, and a top-ranking member of the Montreal group of mid-twentieth-century poets. Some 40 pages of this not very lengthy book are in verse—a dramatic episode of profound importance and superb power and dignity.

The book is difficult to describe, and its beauties are impossible to suggest to anyone who has not read it, because there is little that closely resembles it in English literature. William Blake is the first writer who comes to mind, but there are wide differences. An unusually discerning blurb on the dust-wrapper refers to Joyce in connection with "richness of allusion, liturgy and pun" and the estimate is just, but again the differences are immense.

The story is of the quest of a young Montreal Jew for his uncle, who is in Russia when we first hear of him, survives a pogrom, becomes for a time a Bolshevik, attracts the hopeful attention of a high Roman cleric, and is finally murdered just as his nephew is about to catch up with him in the new Palestine, and just as he himself has become the accepted prophet of the new Israel. The quest takes the Montrealer to Rome, where he "experiences" the Sistine Chapel and converts it into an incredibly moving poem in prose. It takes him to Morocco, to one of the most tragic of the surviving ghettos. And he finally reaches Jerusalem, where he has much to say of the art and literature in which the new Israel expresses itself.

But the real subject is the massacre of the six million Jews of the Nazi countries, which he finds prophetically shadowed forth in the Sistine ceiling of Michelangelo: "This is the great drunkenness that whirls in the wheels of the medallions, of treachery smiting under the fifth rib, of bodies cast upon a play of ground to be trodden under foot." Vanity's temptation for the sons of Belial was the shedding of life. "They would be like gods; but since the godlike touch of creation was not theirs, like gods would they be in destructions. To kill wantonly, arrogantly to determine that another's term is fulfilled—with impunity to do these things and be deemed therefore gods—such were their vain imaginings, the bouquet and flavor of their drink. It was the sin against our incarnate universality."

Has the pride of the Nazi scientists who set about the extermination of a race ever been better characterized? And the murders they committed have no end. "As the constellations move in their courses and the years and decades pass and the generations that should have been born are not born, the hand that slew is seen again to be slaying, and again, and again; frustrate generation after frustrate generation, to all time, eternal murder, murder immortal!"

This book is being offered in the United States by Knopf, and I shall be much surprised if it does not meet with the high approbation of the best American critics.

—Garcia Studios

A. M. KLEIN

ACROSS THE DESK

THE ROOSEVELT TREASURY—edited by James N. Rosenau—*Doubleday*—$5.00.

THERE ARE 105 items in this collection, from all sorts of sources, from the great President himself and Eleanor Roosevelt down to James Farley and Ira R. T. Smith. Some of the best of it is stenographic recording of F.D.R.'s press conferences. The book would have been improved by the inclusion of a little of the saner utterances of his political enemies, but is a useful book which will help people see a great man in his human aspects.

"THIS—IS LONDON—"—by Stuart Hibberd—*Burns & MacEachern*—$3.00.

ONE of the famous triumvirate of Belfrage, Lidell and Hibberd who were the chief announcers of the war news for the BBC, Hibberd now writes a book of his memoirs. He was one of the first on the BBC staff, joining it in 1924, and apparently kept a diary of the significant things that happened to him up to 1949. He came in more or less intimate contact with very many of Britain's notables.

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NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT

DEFENCE DILEMMA ON NORTH FRONTIER

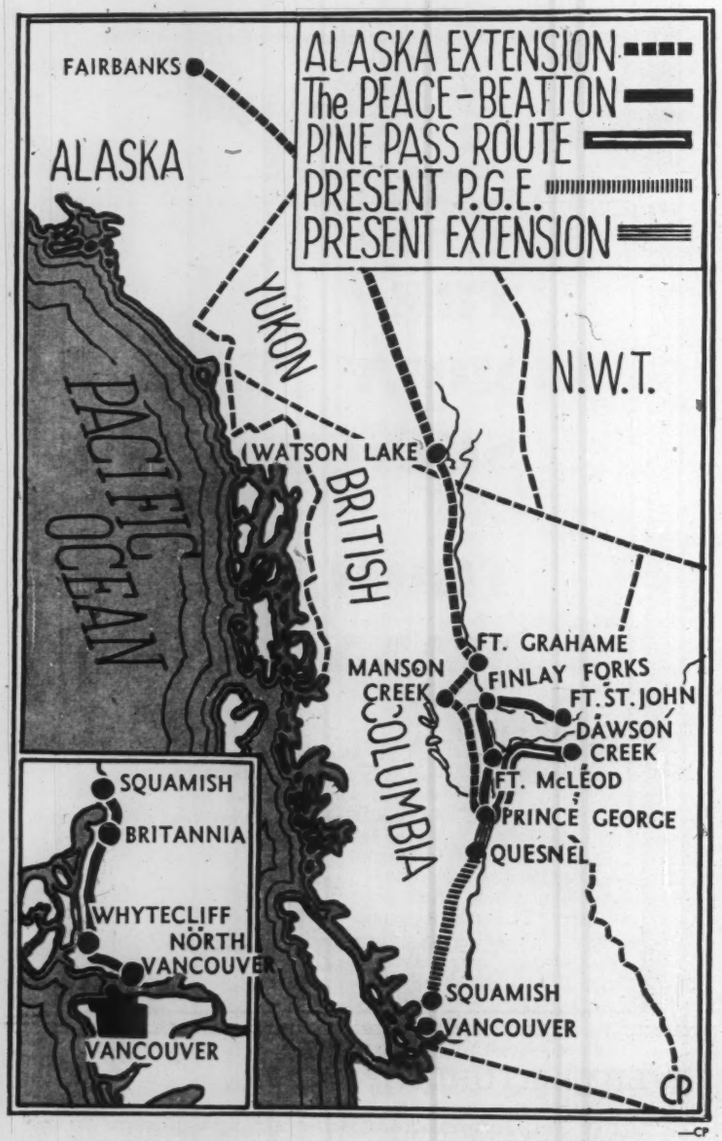
by Michael Young

MOST GEOGRAPHERS and economists will get pretty enthusiastic about the resource potential of the Northwest corner of the continent. For a good many years it has been an unusually green distant field.

The military have had their eyes on it too—especially during the last 20 years. "Not exactly a soft under-belly," they say, "rather, a big toe an enemy can stand on while he slugs you". In other words, he doesn't have to invade *through* Alaska; in an air war, he has only to occupy it to be extremely dangerous. There has been either an enemy or a potential enemy within easy stepping distance of that big toe during most of the last 20 years. In the Northwest, Asia is closer to North America than Vancouver is to Victoria.

This seems to worry Washington more than it does Ottawa. Since the war, the U.S. Government has tried several times to interest Canada in joint undertakings in the Northwest that can best be described as providing the economic basis for military security. The attempts have been unsuccessful. Canada maintains that extensive development programs for the Northwest are at present premature; there are convincing arguments to back up this stand if economics is all that's considered. When defence enters the picture—and as far as Washington is concerned it dominates it—a second look at the whole question seems justified.

From a military and an economic point of view, the main need is better transportation. For the present, transportation facilities within the Northwest are probably adequate, but between the Northwest and the rest of the continent, they are not. This is a handicap as far as economic development is concerned, but, in the U.S. view, it's a threat as far as military security is concerned.



—CP

U.S. ARGUMENT for railroad: better transport to big toe needed. Pacific Great Eastern RR links Squamish with Quesnel, Quesnel is being linked to Prince George. Still needed links: Squamish to Vancouver, Prince George to Fairbanks.

Vulnerable Connections

Connection with the Northwest now depends on: (1) the Alaska Highway (a round-about route, built primarily to link airfields in the Northwest with supply bases); (2) the Pacific coastal waters (a vulnerable route in time of war); (3) air transport (load limit and weather are disadvantages. Another point: it would be extremely difficult to repeat the success of the Berlin airlift in a shooting war).

The Americans want rail connection, through British Columbia, with Alaska. During World War II, before the Battle of Midway and the defeat of the Japanese navy removed the threat to Alaska, U.S. Army engineers surveyed a route for the railway. It followed the "Rocky Mountain Trench" — a sort of valley running through BC just west of the main chain of the Rockies. As a rail route it can be described as a "natural". There are easy gradients, few obstructions, and a straight course all the way to Alaska. After the Battle of Midway, there was little danger of invasion, and the project was dropped.

When the Russians began to threaten, however, interest in it revived. A west coast Senator, Warren Magnuson, began pushing the idea, and in 1949 Congress approved another location survey for the rail link, if the Canadian Government were willing. A State Department comment on the Bill forecast its future. ". . . The Department proposed to the Canadian Government in November, 1948, that informal discussions be begun by the two countries on the subject of better transportation facilities in the Northwest. The Canadian reply . . . was that such a discussion was . . . premature".

Canadian Viewpoint

A year ago External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson spelled out the Canadian view in the House of Commons. "Canada," he said, "is impressed by the high cost of such a project in relation to the expected volume of civilian and military traffic in the near future."

And even if defence requirements outweighed the uneconomic aspects of the railroad, there was still reason for hesitation: ". . . It would seem probable", said the Minister, ". . . that the demands of the expanding defence programs of both countries . . . would make it very difficult to find, in the near future, funds for a sizable project of this kind. I say this because I believe that a number of people in Western Canada have the impression that the United States authorities would be prepared to proceed with a location survey and construction of a railway, largely, if not entirely, at United States expense." That, apparently, is not the proposed program, and it would be unreasonable to expect it to be. To these objections you can now add steel and labor shortages.

Unofficial Canadian Government reaction to a more recent proposal indicates the Canadian position is unchanged. This summer the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Oscar Chapman, proposed that the economies of Alaska, the Yukon, and Northern BC be joined for the purposes of a great development program. Ottawa's reaction was one of polite interest, but nothing more.

Not Canada Only

There's some sort of contradiction here. The reluctance to get one's feet wet in Northern waters hasn't been completely one-sided. In 1943, Canada and the U.S. set up the North Pacific Planning Project, and got a survey underway. As a joint project it was short-lived; the Americans dropped out shortly after the survey got started, but Canada continued it alone, dropping Alaska, and extending the survey's limits further south. This project, incidentally, is pretty similar to the one the U.S. Secretary of the Interior proposes be undertaken again.

The Canadian report on the economic possibilities in [illegible] was published in 1947. It's a [illegible] realistic report, but in some respects it offers support for the present U.S. view—that is, that now is the time to go to work on the Northwest.

The report stressed the need for better land transport, especially a railway connecting the Alaska and Yukon systems with the lines to the south. It indicated where other lines and all-weather highways would be most useful, especially in providing access to the mineral resources in the area.

As to the extent of the mineral resources, the surveyors established that "the region contains large areas in which the geological conditions are as favorable as those in other areas on the continent that have produced large quantities of mineral wealth".

Along the coast is "one of the great continental concentrations of timber

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

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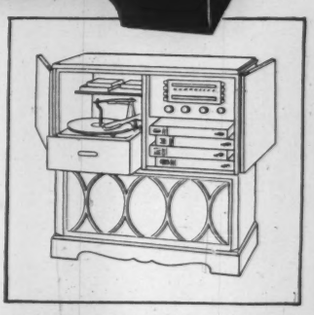

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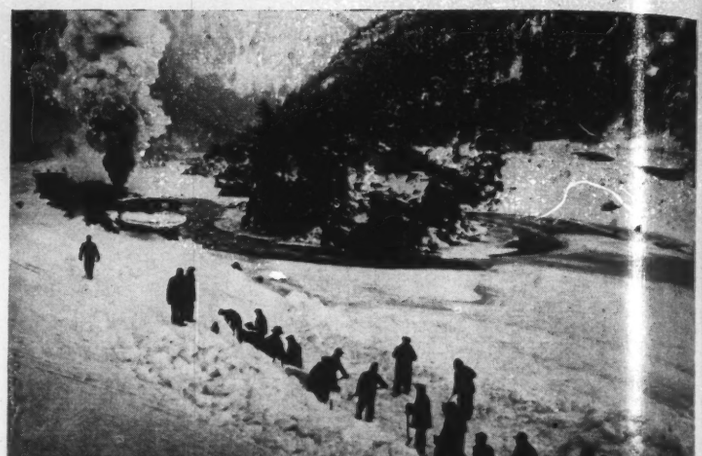

MOUNTAIN RAILROAD: Building it is just one problem, and snow is just another.

NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

and pulpwood". The interior forests, though plagued by fire, can be made into one of the world's greatest reserves of softwood timber, according to the report. In the Liard River valley, there is a large source of timber, capable of supplying, with a minimum of transport trouble, the Mackenzie River basin.

Agriculture is well established in those parts of the southern zone of the area (the Peace River country) that are close to transportation. In the North there is good land around Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River, and southwest of Great Slave Lake. These areas, says the report, "are of more than ordinary importance as promising agricultural support for future mineral or other industrial developments in the Mackenzie Valley." What's more, they lie along present and indicated future main lines of transportation; more than one authority has drawn a parallel between the Mackenzie and St. Lawrence river valleys, transportation-wise.

Temperature Limit

Griffith Taylor, a recently retired University of Toronto Geography Professor, has spent a good many years trying to convince Canadians of the potentialities of their country. He says the mean July temperature is the deciding factor in agricultural possibilities; 57 degrees July average marks the northern limit. In the Northwest this takes in territory right to the mouth of the Mackenzie.

Add to all this, hydro-electric power potentialities—currently being proven by the Aluminum Co. of Canada development near Prince Rupert, BC—and you get prospects bright enough to provoke some pretty optimistic predictions. It seems likely that even some of the most enthusiastic forecasts northern-minded Canadians have made will be realized *eventually*. So far, it's largely a question of timing.

The North Pacific Planning Project surveyors didn't get carried away by the lure of the North: there's no sense embarking on a development program unless it's going to result in settlement of the area, and it takes more than productive potential to attract settlers. A lot is going to depend on population pressure in already settled rural areas for one thing. There's no such pressure at the moment as the 60,000 person drop in the farm labor force during the last year indicates.

There is plenty of pressure in the cities, but the amenities of life there, and the job opportunities being created by the defence program, have undermined the incentive to go pioneering. Beside this, in the cluttered communities along the border, there are few people with the basic know-how to get along without push buttons and ignition keys. For example, the automobile is now classed as an "essential" by most city dwellers.

Population Prospects

Taking this into consideration, the North Pacific surveyors estimated that *ultimately* somewhere between half a million and three million people will be supported in the North Pacific area on a standard of living approaching that of the U.S. In the *discernible* future—say by 1975—the half million figure is given as the most likely.

On that basis, is it worth building the railway *now?* The raw material and labor would have to come from somewhere, and that would mean more scarcities—particularly if we're serious about starting the St. Lawrence Seaway on our own. At present, the main justification for heavy development expenditures in the Northwest is defence. As long as we resist any drop in our standard of living to finance defence preparations, we have to apply priorities to defence undertakings; planes, guns and men for direct defence purposes have a higher priority than a railroad for indirect, and perhaps unnecessary, defence purposes.

The dilemma, of course, is that the very circumstances that make it important to rush this Northwest development also make it extremely difficult to do so.

BUSINESS COMMENT

PRICE TREND DOWNWARD?

by P. M. Richards

ARE prices heading downward? Would it be wise to postpone buying those new household appliances or other "durables" in the hope you'll be able to get them for less a few weeks or months hence? Well, maybe, if you don't wait too long. It's true that wholesalers' and retailers' stocks are pretty large today and that the public has been buying less freely, perhaps because they no longer have the fear of shortages that impelled the buying spree after Korea was invaded, or because of the Government's anti-inflation credit restrictions, or because they feel they should conserve their buying power in view of local production slow-downs and lay-offs. Whatever the reason, department store sales have fallen rather sharply in recent weeks. There have been special sales and price-cutting, and there are likely to be more in the early future.

But the signs are that the supply of many manufactured goods will diminish before long as the result of a rather sharply tighter situation in respect of many materials. Because of step-ups in defence and other "essential" production in the United States and Canada, the materials shortages handicapping most producers of low-priority goods are due to increase. In particular, all-important steel, short enough already, is going to be even scarcer. It will be some time before the new materials shortages work through to the ultimate consumer, but they will do so within months. And prices will tend to rise in anticipation.

EXPANSION

ANYONE would think from the protests to Ottawa about the credit restrictions that something like a business depression was upon us. Nothing would be more false, according to the convincing evidence provided by statistics of business and production. All-over figures, as distinct from figures pertaining to a particular area or industry which, because its production is wholly or largely "non-essential" has been sharply hit by the restrictions, show that the economy as a whole is continuing to expand at an unprecedented rate.

The physical volume of Canadian production will show a new high peak this year, apparently at least seven per cent above the 1950 level, and the indications are that it will rise further next year and thereafter as the result of the large increase in this nation's productive capacity now under way, plus larger spendings for defence and associated production.

A point to keep in mind is that current business declines are local and do not represent the trend of the whole economy, and that they are occurring within a long-term expansionary movement that is more truly indicative of Canada's future. This expansion is solidly based on the development of natural resources such as iron ore, oil, titanium, uranium and other minerals needed in either war or peace, particularly by the United States whose own resources are in many cases becoming depleted. Businessmen who formulate company policies should not let current sales contractions blind them to this long-term expansion that is building a permanently higher level of wealth production for Canadians. This latter is the salient fact.

And with it there is another, less attractive: that this vast long-term expansion is of necessity inflationary, since it involves very large expenditures for development before there is any resulting increase in the supply of goods, and thus additions to public purchasing power already swollen by defence and social welfare spendings. Though the Government's contraction-at-the-source policy is operating to

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lessen domestic inflationary pressures, the world-wide inflation potential is so large that the probability seems to be that the long-term trend of prices is also upward.

LABOR'S SHARE

THE TENDENCY is to oppose labor's demands for wage increases on the ground that it is trying, in a period of national economic strain, to win a larger share of the national cake—and that is, in fact, what such demands actually amount to when other groups of citizens are not receiving and have no prospect of receiving similar income advances.

But the labor group that is making the new wage demand doesn't see it in that light; its attitude is that it is only trying to defend the share of the cake it has already won. The distinction is a very important one, since it involves a question of the good citizenship of just about all organized labor, indeed if not of all social groups who work for wages and feel the need of increases in these times — and who doesn't? Note, for example, that Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto, at the opening convocation spoke of his concern over the effects of the rising cost of living on the staff members and said that the salary increases granted last January were well on the way to being absorbed by the advance in living costs since that time.

When we have to contribute from our production to a large and growing defence program, some lowering of our national standard of living would seem to be inevitable. In this connection, our national problem is not how to evade the effects of that decrease but how to diminish it by increased productivity and how to spread the burden as evenly as possible.

RAW MATERIALS

AS WESTERN rearmament has advanced, the raw materials markets have been getting tighter and prices have been rising. Thereby national defence or associated programs have been handicapped and the march of inflation stimulated. Thus announcement last week that Britain and representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Southern Rhodesia had concluded "secret" talks in London aimed at increasing raw materials production came as no surprise.

It was stated that the conference had agreed to continue Commonwealth support of the Washington international materials conference, that senior British experts would visit Commonwealth countries to promote the implementation of the plan, and that the latter would include the increasing of British exports to the Commonwealth countries.

SPUDS

THIS IS the season when New Brunswick is again shipping her famed potatoes not only to other parts of Canada but also to other countries including the United States, Central and South America and the Caribbean islands. Despite reduced acreage this year (45,300 acres, down 24 per cent from 1950), the crop is expected to bring higher returns to both growers and shippers with export prices about 60 per cent above last year's. In good years New Brunswick's potato crop brings in up to $20 million, which means that a lot of money is expended in farm wages (nearly a third of the total) and for fertilizer and seed spray and barrels—and taxes. And seasonal employment is provided for thousands of men in handling the crop, counting in the truckers, railwaymen and longshoremen. Special interest attaches to this year's crop because of the trial of two new blight-resistant types of potato, the Keswick and the Canso, and the fact that they seem to have stood up against a very severe test. Seed from these new types will permit limited commercial production next year.

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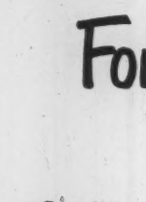

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AGE	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
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25	15.24	17.64	22.08	25.20
30	18.96	22.08	28.08	32.16
35	24.12	28.08	36.60	41.88
40	31.44	36.60	49.68	56.88
45	42.60	49.68	71.76	82.08
50	61.56	71.64	116.40	133.20

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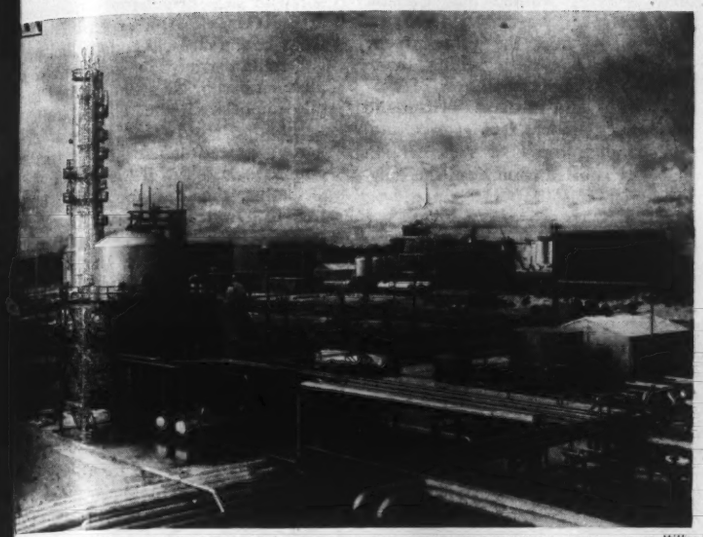


—Miller

BY-PASSING ABADAN? Fawley refinery is at consumption end of oil business.

U.K. BUSINESS: PROBLEM OF OIL

FAWLEY VS ABADAN

by John L. Marston

London.

OIL-REFINING in Britain is about a hundred years old, but the formal opening of the largest refinery in Europe at Fawley, in Hampshire, marked the beginning of a new era in Britain's, and Europe's, supply of power. Also, it introduced a new principle into the mass-scale petroleum business. Fawley establishes the principle that the refinery should be in the area of consumption rather than at the source.

This huge refinery, and others built and being built were, of course, planned before the "oil war" in Persia.

But the refineries of Europe and the sterling area are based on the oil resources of the Middle East. The policy of self-sufficiency without Abadan will run into serious difficulties if nationalism in the Middle East spreads beyond Persia—as it theatens to do, for instance, in Iraq. The great potentialities of Canada's Alberta fields are watched with interest.

The sterling area needs to obtain crude oil from sterling sources, but that policy may not be permanently operable. The transformation of the oil trade has already transformed the U.K.'s balance of payments. Now it is necessary to spend dollars instead of earning them. It is necessary to reduce this dollar expenditure as rapidly as possible.

The wrong method of reducing such expenditure, is to reduce oil consumption. The economy of Britain has been built on coal, but at the post-war rate of output, coal is incapable of sustaining the required development of the economy. The same is true of western Europe in general: it is running short of coal. More oil is needed, not less.

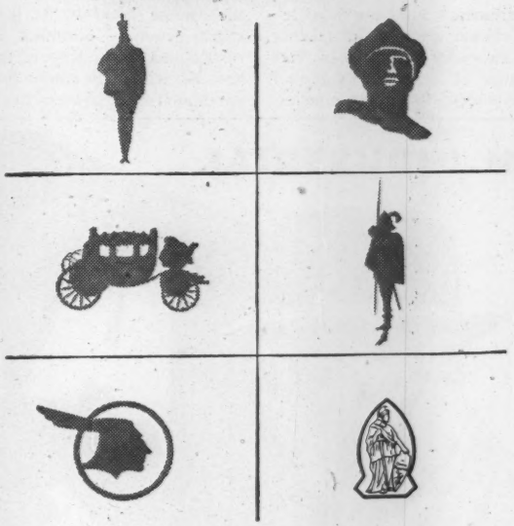
So far as Europe is concerned, this heavy, and most inopportune, dollar expenditure is likely to be temporary. Some years ago a new international oil policy was taking shape. This would divert the resources of the Caribbean area to the American continent and supply Europe and the East from the resources of the Middle East. Abadan was to be, and has been, the main source of *refined* petroleum—even though the proportion coming from that source has not been preponderant.

The policy changed shape. America imported unexpectedly large quantities of crude oil from the Middle East; and at the same time, fortunately, Europe developed a refining industry at remarkable speed. So there is no oil crisis in Europe—unless it be part of a general dollar crisis. Unfortunately, no corresponding substitutes for Abadan have been developed east of Suez.

It is no longer safe to assume that the Persian oil industry is incapable of working without the technical assistance of AIOC. The Persians know something about oil, and technicians are available from countries which are not committed in the dispute or which are hostile to the Anglo-American interests. There remains the problem of moving the crude and refined oil, assuming that it can be produced in substantial quantities. The loss of AIOC's tankers and of the tankers of other companies which are forbidden to carry oil from the company's former properties, presents the Persians with a major difficulty in marketing the supplies. But the fact remains that negotiations have been undertaken with Poland, Czechoslovakia, and various other countries, on the assumption that it will be possible to move the oil. The Persians seem to be confident that they can gradually accumulate a tanker fleet of fair proportions. Ultimately, no doubt, a pipeline could be built to serve the USSR.

Fawley symbolizes the West's independence of Abadan, but Abadan symbolizes a possible solution of the Communist countries' oil problem.

CAN YOU RECOGNIZE *these famous trade marks?*



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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 259

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th September 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 7th September 1951

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The fourth quarterly dividend of 50c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid October 27th, 1951, to all shareholders of record as of October 9th, 1951.

National Trust Company Limited is the Transfer Agent with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

R. J. Dinning,
President.

U.S. BUSINESS

TWO-EDGED SWORD

GIANT steps have been taken toward repeal of the import controls on dairy products, notably cheese and casein, which Congress passed earlier in this session.

The Congressmen were surprised to learn that cheese exports in recent years have exceeded imports. In the first six months of 1951, for example, cheese exports were 39 million pounds against imports of 27 million pounds, and total cheese imports are less than 5 per cent of the domestic production.

The spectre of retaliation is providing a powerful weapon for repeal of the cheese controls. It is becoming more generally admitted that these restrictions are a slap in the face to the countries with whom the U.S. has concluded trade agreements. The farm lobby is being warned that Canada buys fruits and vegetables from the States many times the value of the cheese she has been selling there. France is an important buyer of U.S. citrus fruits and tobacco. Switzerland buys much more U.S. agricultural produce than the U.S. sells her. In all, seven affected countries have lodged blunt protests in Washington.

The Importers' Council (with several thousand members) has pointed out to Congress that inflexible restrictions on cheese imports are inconsistent with U.S. professions and actio at the Geneva, Annecy and Torqu trade conferences. A quota limitati is a trade barrier only short of a co plete embargo. No wonder the Co cil emphasized the cheese curb "grotesque" and "establishes a da gerous precedent" for other friend countries to follow if they wish.

Getting the idea, the Senate Bank ing Committee voted to repeal t now-famous Section of the Defen Production Act. Even the U.S. D partment of Agriculture has come against this notorious rider to the ne defence law.

The reaction against this barrier cheese imports is so strong that Co gress is likely to repeal it soon.

POWER & POTLINES

ALUMINUM supply for the defen program became more confused th ever when Defence Mobilization of cials directed U.S. aluminum produc ers to be ready to "discuss" a propos for moving some of their potlines ou of the Pacific Northwest due to th power shortage in that area.

Startled Washington beaureaucra who had not been consulted, prompt began wondering where the top de fence administrators planned to pu the potlines. Electric power officia flatly said that there is no available power supply anywhere in the U.S. while industry spokesmen pointed ou that the transfer proposal, if carried out, would take longer than the power emergency will last in the Northwest.

Meanwhile, Congressmen are de manding a probe of the long delay i granting a Government loan to the Harvey Machine Co. which proposes to build aluminum plants in Montana and Washington State. So far, three aluminum potlines have been shut down in the Northwest.

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1951 payable November 24, 1951 to shareholders of record October 15, 1951.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, September 24, 1951

Agnew-Surpass SHOE STORES LIMITED

50th Consecutive Dividend

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 3, 1951, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business October 31, 1951.

By Order of the Board.
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec. Treas.
Brantford, Ont., Sept. 21, 1951.

CAPITAL COMMENT

ANALYZING THE SURPLUS

by Wilfrid Eggleston

HEADLINE WRITERS had a field day with the Abbott surplus of $500 million at the end of August. SURPLUS ALREADY FIFTEEN TIMES WHAT MINISTER PREDICTED would be a fair sample. The article on which the headlines were based suggested that the way things are going the record surplus of $670 million piled up in 1947-48 might be surpassed.

Hon. Douglas Abbott is getting a ribbing in some quarters for his poor guessing. Indignant comment has appeared here and there from hard-pressed taxpayers who feel it is inequitous for a Finance Minister to take so much more in taxes than he needs for his current requirements. I expect we shall hear a cry for reduced taxes based on the large surplus.

Things are good, from Abbott's budgetary point of view, but they are not quite so good as the raw figures seem to show. There are still seven months before the final figures will be available. It will be time enough to beef about the large surplus when it is safely in sight. If it does prove to be a record, the reason will not lie in bad guessing about tax income; it will be because we have not found ways of spending on defence anything like the sum we provided for that purpose in the budget brought down on April 10.

Let's look at the available figures for a moment. After five months, the income stands at just over $1.5 billion; expenditure is just over $1.0 billion; hence the surplus of $500 million.

A year ago, at the same point in the fiscal year, income stood at $1,067 million, while expenditure had reached about $775 million.

The apparent surplus exactly a year ago, at the end of five months, was thus about $293 million. But the surplus for the whole twelve months 1950-51 was only $203 million.

If the analogy is worth anything, it might be argued that since the surplus is now $500 million, we are likely to end the fiscal year with a surplus of $350 million.

This, of course, would still be over ten times the surplus predicted by Abbott on April 10. But it would be a long way from an all-time record.

That there will be a substantial surplus can be taken for granted. The additional taxes were planned to make certain of a surplus; and the continuation of the rising trend of personal and corporation income, the rise in imports, and the upward trend of prices generally are assurance that Abbott's budget guess of $30 million will be materially exceeded.

But to keep the whole matter in proportion, look at it another way. Last April the Minister of Finance predicted a total expenditure of the order of $3,700 million. This is over $300 million a month. Revenues for the first five months of 1951-52 have been running at just over $300 million a month. The Minister of Finance can thus watch the current trend of federal finance with the comfortable feeling that money is coming in at the rate adequate to meet expected expenditure. It would be a mistake to read very much into the fact that so far only just over $1.0 billion has been spent.

This Time Last Year

At the same point last year, after five months, only $774 million had been spent. But in the remaining seven months, an additional $2,128 million was spent. In other words, not much more than one-quarter of total 1950-51 expenditure took place in the first five months. Should the same ratio apply this year, the whole $3,700 million will be spent and the excess of revenue over such expenditure will be modest enough. Does anyone know at this stage how much the defence program can be accelerated between now and March 31, 1952?

In short, these interim budgetary statements mean very little without analysis; and much can happen in seven months. I imagine that so far the Minister is congratulating himself that at any rate a deficit does not seem likely.

For you and me as taxpayers, these surpluses may seem unnecessary and painful. There are so many ways in which we could use the money. But to permit deficit financing at a time of grave inflationary menace would seem to be close to criminal. The withdrawal of $300 million a month from Canadian purchasing power must be having some restraining effect on inflationary pressures.

And what becomes of the whole cyclical theory of budgeting if surpluses are not accumulated in times as buoyant as these? How can bold government expenditure and light taxation to counter depression and unemployment be expected if the reverse is not applied in boom times?

—Capital Press

FINANCE MINISTER ABBOTT

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WORLD OF WOMEN

HAND-KNITTED at YOUR LEISURE

RETURN OF THE KNITTED COSTUME after a long eclipse, brings back one of the most wearable costumes a woman can own. This year nearly every designer in New York—and in Paris—showed a hand-knitted dress at the fashion openings. Any woman who can wield a knitting needle with fair facility can produce her own knitted dress—and give it the couturière look, too. The Paris-inspired two-piece dress, "Shasta", shown above was chosen because it has the simple elegance liked by Canadian women . . . because its daisy design is sprightly and charming . . . because it is within the scope of the woman who is adept with her knitting needles.

SHASTA

(Instructions for Photograph)

Sizes 12(14-16-18)

Materials. Penguin Rhapsody, 19 (20-22-24) 25-gr. skeins Bleu Matelot (royal blue), 2 skeins each Blanc (white), and Piment Rouge (red). 1 pr. Susan Bates Luxite or Silvalume needles No. 1; Clipson crochet hook No. 4; slide fastener 7″ long; 1 yd black ribbon 1½″ wide; ½ yd ribbon ¾″ wide; 2 hooks and eyes.

Gauge. 9 sts=1″; 14 rows=1″.

SKIRT

Note: This is made in 4 panels and is planned for 29½″ (30″-30½″-31″) length. A longer skirt will require 1 extra skein for every additional 1½″. Any extra length should be added before 1st dec row. For a shorter skirt, shape as directed until desired length, then adjust seams to fit.

Front Panel. With blue, cast on 113 (119-125-131) sts. Work in stockinette, decreasing 1 st each side every 1″, 3 times; there are 107(113-119-125) sts. End with purl row. **Next row:** K53(56-59-62), attach a strand of white, K 1 white, attach another strand blue, K 53(56-59-62). Continue in stockinette, working flowers and shaping at the same time. **Flowers:** Follow chart, using white for petals and red for centre; wind a separate ball of yarn for each color section and when changing colors, lock strands by picking up new color from underneath dropped strand. When top of chart is reached, continue in blue, then start 2nd flower when panel measures 9″, 3rd flower when panel measures 15″, 4th flower when panel measures 21″. Each flower is started in centre st, directly after a dec row. **Shaping:** Continue decreasing 1 st each side every 1″ until 24″ from start and 65(71-77-83) sts remain, then dec 1 st each side every ½″ 10(11-12-13) times. Work even on 45(49-53-57) sts for ½″. Bind off.

Back Panel. Same as front panel.

Side Panel. (make 2). Shape same as front panel, starting 1st flower when 6″ from start (after 6th dec row), 2nd flower 12″ from start, 3rd flower 18″ from start and 4th flower 24″ from start.

BLOUSE

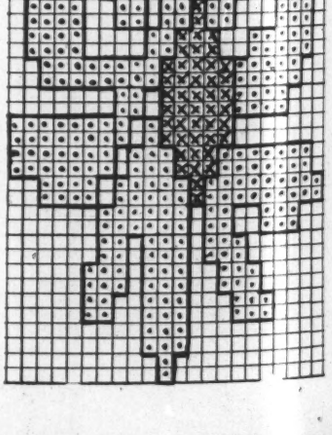
Back. With blue cast on 96(104-112-120) sts. Work in stockinette, increasing 1 st each side every ½″ 6 times; there are 108(116-124-132) sts. End with purl row. **Flower:** K 72(76-80-84) blue, K 1 white, K 35(39-43-47) blue. Work the one flower at left side, continue increasing 1 st each side every ½″ 6 more times. Work even on 120(128-136-144) sts until 6½″ (7″-7½″-8″) from start. Mark last row for underarm. **Kimono Sleeve:** Inc 1 st each side every K row 9(10-11-12) times. Cast on 20(22-24-26) sts at beg of next 2 rows. Work even on 178(192-206-220) sts until 2″(2¼″-2½″-2¾″) from marked row. End with purl row. **Back Opening:** K 89 (96-103-110), place remaining sts on a holder, turn, K 1, complete row. Knitting the st at back edge on every row work even for 1″. End with purl row. **Flower:** K 64(68-72-76) blue, K 1 white, K 24(27-30-33) blue. Working flower, continue even until 6¼″(6½″-6¾″-7″) from marked row. **Shoulder:** At side edge bind off at beg of every other row 9(10-11-12) sts twice, 6 sts twice, 3 sts 9(10-11-12) times, 4 sts once, 13(14-15-16) sts once. Bind off remaining 15(16-17-18) sts for back of neck. Starting at centre edge, work other side to correspond, omitting flower.

Front: With blue cast on 96(104-112-120) sts. Work in stockinette, increasing 1 st each side every ½″, 4 times; there are 104(112-120-128) sts. End with purl row. **Flower:** K 52(56-60-64) blue, K 1 white, K 51(55-59-63) blue. Working 1 flower at centre, shape same as back until 2″ above marked row, end with purl row. **Flowers:** K 64(69-74-79) blue, K 1 white, K 48(52-56-60) blue, K 1 white, K 64(69-74-79) blue. Working 1 flower on each side, work even until 6¼″(6½″-6¾″-7″) from marked row. **Neck:** Work first 80(86-92-98) sts, bind off next 18(20-22-24) sts, complete row. Work the one side only, binding off 3 sts at neck edge at beg of every other row twice. Shape shoulder same as for back. Starting at neck edge, work other side to correspond.

Belt. With blue cast on 220(236-252-278) sts. Work even in stockinette for 1½. Bind off.

Finishing: Press carefully. Seam skirt panels together. Seam sides, sleeves and shoulders of blouse. Make two darts on front of blouse to correspond with skirt seams. Using blue, work 2 rnds single crochet around top and bottom of skirt, neck edge and around lower edge of blouse, holding in back to measure same as front for bloused effect. Work 1 rnd at sleeve edge; on 2nd rnd *ch 3, skip 2 sc, sc in next 2 sc. Repeat from * around, finish off. Line edge of back opening with narrow ribbon and insert slide fastener. Line belt with wide ribbon and fasten with hooks and eyes.

SHASTA CHART



NEWFOUNDLAND IS SOLVING ITS HEALTH PROBLEMS

by Frances Shelley Wees

DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS Newfoundland has made remarkable and enviable progress toward mastering its special and very difficult health and nutrition problems.

Newfoundland's boast—and her beauty too—has always been, and will always be, geography. There are approximately 360,000 people on the Island, of whom about 250,000 live in the Outports—tiny settlements of from ten houses up, each little cluster of dwellings nestling in the curve of an arm of the sea. Many a one was begun so long ago that no one knows how or why or when the first settler chose to set up his shelter in that awkward and isolated place.

Names of the settlements, given long ago, are full of hope, Heart's Content and Happy Adventure, as well as Heart's Delight and Heart's Desire. That hope must have been one of freedom; it was certainly, a century or two ago, no expectation of ease and comfort and soft living.

FORTUNATELY for the health program of Newfoundland, about 45 per cent of the population lives on the Avalon Peninsula at the southeast corner of the Island; and as there are roads on Avalon, such places as Petty Harbor, Topsail, Portugal Cove, Argentia and a number of others, can be reached by motor. And a transinsular highway is now in process, running from Port aux Basques through St. George's, Corner Brook, Grand Falls and Gander to St. John's, threading the inland lumbering and mining settlements.

Most Outports, however, are not to be reached at all by land, and have to depend on season and weather for availability by water. Each Outport has a school but no small Outport can possibly support a doctor, a dentist, or a hospital.

There are not enough gardens on Newfoundland, for although the people are energetic and hard working—a fisherman's day is usually from four in the morning until ten or eleven at night—they do not have everywhere on their rocky Island the necessary soil.

In some Outports, where the settlement clings as if by magnetic attraction to the sheer face of a stony cliff, there is not enough earth in which to establish burying places for the dead. Except in certain areas, such as the Codroy and Humber Valleys, there is no land for pastures or even for gardens as we know them in our other agricultural provinces.

WITHOUT agriculture a properly balanced nutrition is difficult, adding immeasurably to the health problems. Until the development of the airplane, the seaplane; before modern understanding of vitamins which can be added to staple foods, there was little hope of meeting either the surgical, medical or basic nutritional needs of the people of the country. Now, using these new developments, the country's leaders are with eagerness and determination conquering its age-old problems.

In six years the incidence of tuberculosis has been cut in half and infant mortality is almost as drastically reduced. Beri-beri, once a very serious menace, has vanished. The enrichment of flour wiped out beri-beri as magically as DDT kills a kitchen full of houseflies. Such enrichment cannot perhaps be given full credit for the change in the tuberculosis and infant mortality rates, but that change is coincident in timing with the addition of niacin, iron, riboflavin and bone-meal to the flour—all of which, distributed today in Newfoundland, is so enriched.

It can well be understood that mothers strengthened by better diet can nurse their babies for longer periods, getting them over those dangerous months when their digestive systems are not able to cope with an adult diet which must of necessity lack fresh milk. It can also be understood that better-fed children are not so likely to contract tuberculosis, and that if they do contract it, treatment is much more likely to be successful.

ALL margarine, too, is fortified with 45 international units of vitamin A per gram and one international unit of vitamin D; and margarine is "butter" on most tables. Designations are "fresh butter" (which is precious and rare dairy butter); "table butter" (creamery butter) and "butter" which is margarine. So the daily fare is fortified on practically all Newfoundland tables. Also milk powder and cod-liver oil are distributed free to all schools. Milk powder and canned milk are becoming more and more staple items of diet.

Tuberculosis and geography, says the Department of Health, are its most urgent problems, and of the two, tuberculosis is much simpler and under better control. It has been a great scourge.

It came to Newfoundland with the early settlers; it was not understood, it was more or less accepted as an inevitable bringer of death, and its long bony fingers found their way into most families at some time or another and clutched greedily at their easy prey. Because of heating problems it was usual for a number of children in a family to be huddled into one room, even one bed, in winter; and if a weakling contracted the disease, almost inevitably his stronger brothers and sisters got it too.

BUT knowledge is spreading, and now cases are much more promptly recognized and as promptly sent in to the excellent big sanatorium in St. John's to be cured. The problem is no longer hopeless; it is even possible, observing the wonderful progress that has been made in the past six years, to envisage the day when the stock will have been cleansed of its early taint and the disease completely wiped out.

Diphtheria has for years been a matter of grave concern and an intensive prophylactic campaign is carried on from year to year; this is true also of whooping cough. The toxoid and the service are provided free. All schools in St. John's are covered each year and all children in attendance are given toxoid.

Because of geography—that old bugbear again—the coverage in the Outports is less than could be desired, but the policy is carried on in areas

EYESIGHT is important in general health. Here the Department of Health and Welfare conducts examination in one of Newfoundland's schools.

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NURSE from Newfoundland's Department of Public Health and Welfare administers an inoculation to a little girl in her own home in the city of St. John's.

where there are Medical Officers of Health, or a District Nurse: Heart's Content, Old Perlican, Come-By-Chance, Placentia, and some thirty other centres. These two diseases are therefore always watched for and as far as possible guarded against.

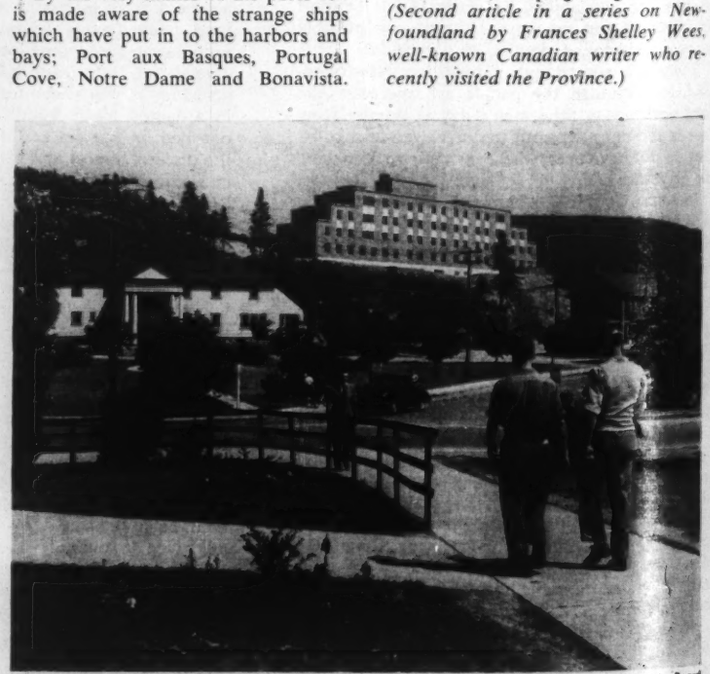
Polio has not yet asserted itself in force; last year, the worst year to date, there were only forty cases.

In the case of smallpox, which has been so much dreaded on the mainland, the health authorities of Newfoundland are at an impasse. It is odd, but Newfoundland has never had serious smallpox, none for 40 years.

By the very names of the ports one is made aware of the strange ships which have put in to the harbors and bays; Port aux Basques, Portugal Cove, Notre Dame and Bonavista. Yet four centuries of settlement have brought no sweeping epidemic of smallpox.

The people, therefore, know nothing of the seriousness of the disease except by hearsay and they are not at all frightened of it. For this reason it has not been possible to institute a system of vaccination. The authorities are perfectly aware that they live in danger of a serious and very sudden outbreak, a horrifying epidemic, but they can hope only that with the first cases smallpox vaccine would be welcomed because of the work already done in immunization against diphtheria and whooping cough.

(Second article in a series on Newfoundland by Frances Shelley Wees, well-known Canadian writer who recently visited the Province.)



—Photos by National Film Board

NEWFOUNDLAND hospitals include Corner Brook Hospital (at left) at Corner Brook and Western Memorial Hospital nearing completion (at upper right).

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEEK

A CENTURY IS SO SHORT

by Peggy McCulloch

SHE'S 100 YEARS OLD. She's kind. She's interested in her work. She isn't one person. She's a whole order of black-robed nuns.

This week the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Order in Toronto. I made an appointment to see the Mother Superior. After all, any woman who can rule over an organization that includes three hospitals, an orphanage, a home for the aged, two schools and a college—well, she certainly ought to be interesting in her own right.

Not to be Interviewed

Rev. Mother St. Brigid met me in one of the numerous mid-Victorian rooms of the St. Joseph Convent. She was in as near a flutter as I can imagine any nun becoming. It was most kind of me to want to do a story on her but, no—she was just the present head of the Order. She didn't do anything more than did the other Sisters. Would I excuse her and write something of the work instead? She looked so helpless and appealing that I found myself protecting her against myself.

So with a sweet smile she turned me over to Sister St. John and glided out of the room. Sister St. John and I looked at each other for a moment. "I can understand the Mother Superior's viewpoint," said the Sister. "After all she'll only be the head for another . . ." and I waited for the expected words, "another few months." But what the Sister said was "another five years." It floored me. But I suppose five years is a short time in the life of an Order that started in France in 1648.

This original community worked among the poor in Le Puy-en-Velay in central France. But during the French Revolution the Sisters were driven from their convent. Afterwards the Order was reorganized at Lyons, and in 1836 a band of Sisters crossed to America, to found a House at St. Louis. From this House four Sisters came to Toronto in 1851.

Sister St. John turned out to be a walking encyclopedia with a sense of humor. We toured the Convent and the High School; walked along the glass gallery that runs between the boarding school and the beautiful chapel, and which for the last 60 years has been greatly loved by the pupils; dropped in on Sister St. Stephen, Directress, College School.

About a dozen school girls in their severe tunics were with her in the very modern auditorium with its indirect blue ceiling lights. She was casting for the 100th Anniversary play but she took time out for a photograph.

In the Very Beginning

In 1851 when the four U.S. Sisters came to Toronto they started an orphanage which, at first, was their only work. Now there are about 650 Sisters in the Community that has its Mother House in Toronto, as well as separate Houses in London, Hamilton and Peterborough.

The Toronto House staffs a hospital in Comax, BC, and one in Winnipeg; an orphanage in Montreal; and has its Sisters in high and parochial schools in three BC centres—Vancouver, Chilliwack and Prince Rupert; in Rosetown, Sask., and Winnipeg; and in the Ontario centres of Barrie, Colgan, Orillia, Oshawa, St. Catharines and Thorold.

In Toronto the Sisters early turned to nursing. Indeed the foundress of the Toronto Community, Rev. Mother Delphine Fontbonne, died of typhus contacted while nursing a poor woman. In 1891 the Sisters were asked

—Jim Lynch

READING for parts in the 100th Anniversary play: Over the footlights are Mary Skrabec, Diane Purvis, Mary Frances Campbell, with Sister St. Stephen as coach.

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to open a hospital, and on the site of the present sprawling-city-block St. Michael's Hospital, they started their first 26-bed venture. Now there are 870 beds. Then followed St. Joseph's Hospital and later, Our Lady of Mercy for incurables.

The present orphanage is the Order's pride and joy. It's in the very modern "cottage" plan. Then there is the House of Providence where 600 aged men and women live. And lastly there is education—but placed high on the Sisters' list of activities.

Besides teaching in the parochial schools, the Sisters have two schools of their own and a college.

When Sister St. John and I had made our tour of the Convent and the College, we went back to another of those mid-Victorian rooms for a final chat. I've always been curious about how those white "bibs" keep clean in sooty Toronto.

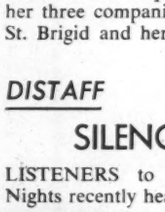
The twinkle in Sister St. John's eye was most un-nun-like. "They're made of linen-and-rubber," she explained. "They just need to be washed off." It seems that about 30 years ago the nuns received permission to use linen-and-rubber *gympes* when travelling but only for travelling. Now they are allowed to use the composition whenever they wish. The older nuns, Sister St. John confided, still prefer the pure starched linen, even if it does mean more laundering.

One hundred years and 16 Mother Superiors! It's a long stretch from the Rev. Mother Delphine Fontbonne and her three companions to Rev. Mother St. Brigid and her 650 Sisters.

DISTAFF

SILENCE! ON AIR

LISTENERS to CBC's Wednesday Nights recently heard "Dark Harvest", a play by one of the few Canadian women playwrights. GWEN PHARIS RINGWOOD of Edmonton is well-known across the Dominion. In fact, "Dark Harvest" was first produced by the University of Manitoba Dramatic Society in Winnipeg in 1945 and had its latest stage presentation only last Spring by the Brockville (Ont.) Theatre Guild. Mrs. Ringwood attended U of Alberta; later won a scholarship in drama and for two years studied at the North Carolina University. This isn't her first CBC production, of course, but the most ambitious so far.



—Hauck

GWEN RINGWOOD

■ A hobby paid off for MARGARET HUMPHRIES of St. Thomas, Ont. She won the Jack Miner Scholarship at Alma College . . . a scholarship that goes to a student of bird life.

■ The faculty of Physical Education, University of Manitoba, will benefit from both McGill and the University of Saskatchewan, with the appointment of SHIRLEY IRELAND. Appointee Shirley is an Arts grad from U of S and took physical ed at McGill.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Some Stage Business

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE NATION'S tobacconists continue to wear a path to Mr. Abbott's office door. They are still getting no comfort from the Finance Minister, however. As far as Mr. Abbott is concerned, the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Association can work off its business jitters by smoking its own unsold cigarettes.

However, the Finance Minister hasn't heard yet from our various Drama Leagues. Mr. Abbott may not realize it, but the ruin of the tobacco business means the death of stage business and the collapse of our National Theatre.

For how are our actors and actresses, (particularly in the amateur groups) to manage if Mr. Abbott finally takes away their cigarettes? What will they do with their hands on the stage? How will they cover up fluffed lines and mismanaged entrances? And what about modern drama, with its lapses and inferences, and the casual pause for a cigarette while the audience catches up?

Shakespeare managed of course. But if cigarettes had been available in the sixteenth century any Shakespearean company that knew its business would have learned to use them handily. Hamlet would have brooded through his soliloquies through clouds of cigarette smoke, and Macbeth, especially after one of his conferences with Lady Macbeth, would have tramped through Dunsinane scattering ashes and smoking like a volcano. Romeo would have burned up the waiting hours and Iago would have been incomparable with a lighter—swift, furtive, and in the sudden glow, infernal.

IT MAY be hard to imagine Cleopatra smoking Egyptian cigarettes on her barge; but once you start thinking about it, it is just as hard to imagine her without them, for Cleopatra was a chain-smoker by temperament. And what wouldn't Katharine the Shrew or Lady Macbeth have done with cigarettes? The snatched light, the passionate inhaling and exhaling, and then after the second puff, the fierce stab in the nearest ash-tray.

Shakespeare of course filled his plays with such extravagant poetry rhetoric and gesture that his characters always had plenty to do on the stage. Bernard Shaw too, a non-smoker, crammed his plays so full of ideas and wit that there were no intervals which the characters could fill in with lighting and puffing. But what is an actor or actress to do with dialogue like this:

Maurice: You mean—Cynthia, you surely can't mean—

Cynthia shrugs and going over to the table, centre, picks up a cigarette and taps it against the back of her hand.

Maurice: *(following her, and lighting it).* Then you knew . . . You have known all the time!

Cynthia exhales, slowly, nodding her head.

Maurice *(wildly):* Then nothing is left? Of everything? The twilight. The fire-flies. Those nights on the patio.

Cynthia *(grinding out the cigarette)* My poor Maurice. Nothing.

Try playing *that* scene without cigarettes.

It must be admitted that the tapping of the cigarette on the back of the hand is, like the dialogue, a little corny. The tapping technique originated on the stage and soon everybody was doing it. Naturally the lay smokers hammed it up, never being quite sure which end, the tapped or the untapped, they should put in their mouths. So the stage dropped it eventually and now it is almost as obsolete as blowing smoke-rings to indicate sophistication. It was very useful while it lasted, however, filling in the lapses of the dialogue and heightening Maurice's tension.

STAGE people are now a little more relaxed about their smoking than they were in the days when a cigarette signified the difference between a good woman and a bad one. They are increasingly dependent on it, however, for if the cigarette has dropped one function it has taken on a dozen more and now covers every state of mind and its opposite—patience and impatience, indifference and frenzy, companionability and jealousy and raging temper.

This brings us to Mr. Abbott and the coming plight of our national theatre, when the cigarette is finally taxed out of existence. How are players going to express themselves without cigarettes, and what will they do with their hands? Does Mr. Abbott expect them to come on swinging tennis rackets?

Perhaps the Finance Minister had better have a cigarette or two of his own on hand when the regional and national groups begin to storm his office. He'll need them if he wants to appear nonchalant.

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FILMS

FAMILIAR FACES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THERE WAS very little on the local screen last week to take anyone but an inveterate fan, or a film reviewer, to the movies. In "Thunder on the Hill" Claudette Colbert turns up as Sister Mary, an other-worldly nun who gets involved in a fairly worldly murder case. "The Law and the Lady" presents Greer Garson as Lady Loverly, who turns out to be our familiar acquaintance Mrs. Cheyney, the inveterate pursuer of diamond necklaces. And finally we have John Wayne and Robert Ryan as flying leathernecks in "Flying Leathernecks", both as much at home in their roles as in their studio cockpits.

The Roman Catholic Church has always fascinated the film industry, which long ago discovered what the camera could do with ritual, slanting ecclesiastical light, and a beautiful star in convent habit. The results, though certainly effective pictorially, never seem very convincing, even to a Protestant eye. The settings, the clothes, even the religiosity have a sufficiently authentic air, but the feeling and characterization are unmistakably patterned in Hollywood.

So in "Thunder on the Hill" we have Claudette Colbert as Sister Mary, a dedicated member of a nursing order, who finds herself sheltering a condemned murderess (Ann Blyth). Sister Mary is convinced of the innocence of the accused and sets out, against the orders of her Mother Superior, to discover the real criminal.

This, for the audience at least, is a matter of minutes, but it is quite a long time before Sister Mary totals up the facts, and by that time she is shut up in the high bell-tower of the convent with the murderer. Claudette Colbert's looks, behavior and intrepidity are all to her credit through this ordeal; but she never seems very much like a nun.

ONCE every ten years or so "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" turns up on the screen, in refurbished form, and with a new cast. However, it is no more possible to disguise the Lonsdale comedy under a fresh format than it is to change Greer Garson by setting her up with a black wig. In both cases the style, the mannerisms and the superior structure remain unalterable. Mrs. Cheyney is the same Mrs. Cheyney whether she is being played by Norma Shearer or Joan Crawford or Greer Garson; and Greer Garson is the same Greer Garson whether she is playing Mrs. Cheyney or Mrs. Chips. On the whole this makes a reasonably satisfactory arrangement. If nothing much is gained, nothing much is lost either.

The current version, re-named "The Law and the Lady" alters the period of the original and establishes Mrs. Cheyney, re-named Lady Loverly, as an unscrupulous charmer at the turn of the century. This all to the advantage of Greer Garson who looks wonderfully elegant in the swooping hats and coq-feather boas of the Edwardian era. She has a rather para-

doxical comedy-style which combines an air of penetrating awareness with an occasional look of just brightly missing the point, and while this is sometimes baffling to the onlookers, it is highly successful here, perhaps because the period, like the style, is a highly mannered one.

Michael Wilding, who has made rather a specialty of delightful scamps, is extravagantly at home in his role of second son of an earl who must live by his wits. Along with the two stars is Margery Main, playing the San Francisco victim of the pair, and never allowing herself to forget, even when wreathed in ostrich, that she is just Ma Kettle who has inherited an oil well.

The present offering deals with the adventures of the pair, ex-lady's maid and ex-gentleman, who migrate to San Francisco after looting the gentry of Europe and the Middle East. In San Francisco they set themselves up for customers, the lady's maid as a marchioness, the gentleman as a butler. The play has been fitted, and in some sequences re-fitted, with sharp lines and shrewd situations and moves along briskly for about three-quarters of its length. After that it tends to go rather frantic in its efforts to straighten out the plot complications and get everyone into the right social classification.

"FLYING Leathernecks" though not a remake is far more faithful to a composite model than most remakes are to the original. The story, such as it is, has to do with the activities of a flight detachment in the Pacific War. John Wayne, the leader, is a tough disciplinarian who drives his men relentlessly. Robert Ryan, the second-in-command is a milder type who quotes the poet Donne and is bitter about the mortality rate, which is high.

The conflict between them is little more than a thread of continuity linking the battles in the air, over the sea, and on the ground. There is a lot of this and the most memorable shots, naturally, are the photographs of actual fighting, taken from the records. A great many of the latter have been seen before, but these at least lose none of their impressiveness by repetition.

—Universal

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BRAIN-TEASER

STUFF! (AND NONSENSE

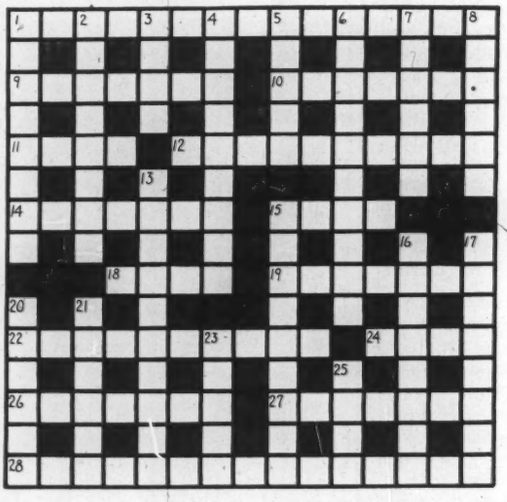
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. At last the gourmand has had enough! (3, 2, 2, 3, 5)
9. and 6. Fish in state of 1 across? (7, 2, 3, 5)
10. It's a cry, like Pan. (7)
11. Thus one doesn't feel at all well. (4)
12. He plans to deceive. (10)
14. It takes grit to talk back! (7)
15. Quite the reverse of what Washington wasn't— (4)
18. — after reforming. (4)
19. Come together for prayer. (7)
22. They're not necessarily loafers who stand in them. (10)
24. See 28.
26. You'll get a kick out of it when one foot's in the grave! (4, 3)
27. Let eels twist around her. (7)
28 and 24. It's the bakers' worry. Carts shake it up! (10, 9)

DOWN

1. Don't eat the cape! (8)
2. What are you doing with the chicken l... (8)
3. Its plural could be pants—cream ones, perhaps. (4)
4. David Garrick? (3, 6)
5. Sock a minor prophet! (5)
6. See 9
7. Insect that makes part of its rear wi... (6)
8. She was the ace of witches in Macbeth. (6)
13. Fanny wobbled to and fro in a dri... getting away from New York. (3, 3, 4)
15. Sounds as though he gets a bat on the s... (9)
16. I glare so around this harem. (8)
17. This hill's a pest, you'll find as you descend. (8)
20. The calculator makes a B.A. start c... (6)
21. The tailor suits him, we hope. (6)
23. A leg in the fire. (5)
25. Skinner gave it to his daughter. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Altercation
9. Overrun
10 and 11. Ash can
12. Lorenzo
13. Embargo
14. Upshot
16. Airtight
18. Tempered
20. Ablaze
23. Malaise
24. Portico
26. Rot
27. Ice
28. Azaleas
29. Nightingale

DOWN

1. Ameer
2. Toronto
3. Ransom
4. Academic
5. Inhibit
6. Nicaragua
7. Cool customers
8. One on the house
15. Simpleton
17. Reverent
19. Editing
21. Barbara
22. Sprain
25. Irene

(ITR

PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

its freshmen this year. Traditional dunking in the lily pond by engineers was ruled out. Initiation was by organized competition with the engineers. "We substituted helping in place of hazing," said JACK LINTOOT, frosh-week organizer.

■ DR. E. H. COLEMAN, 61, senior civil servant in Ottawa and formerly of Winnipeg, will take over in November as Canadian Ambassador to Brazil. Since joining the diplomatic service in 1949 he has been Ambassador to Cuba. In Rio de Janeiro he will succeed J. S. MACDONALD of Goldenville, NS, now posted to Yugoslavia.

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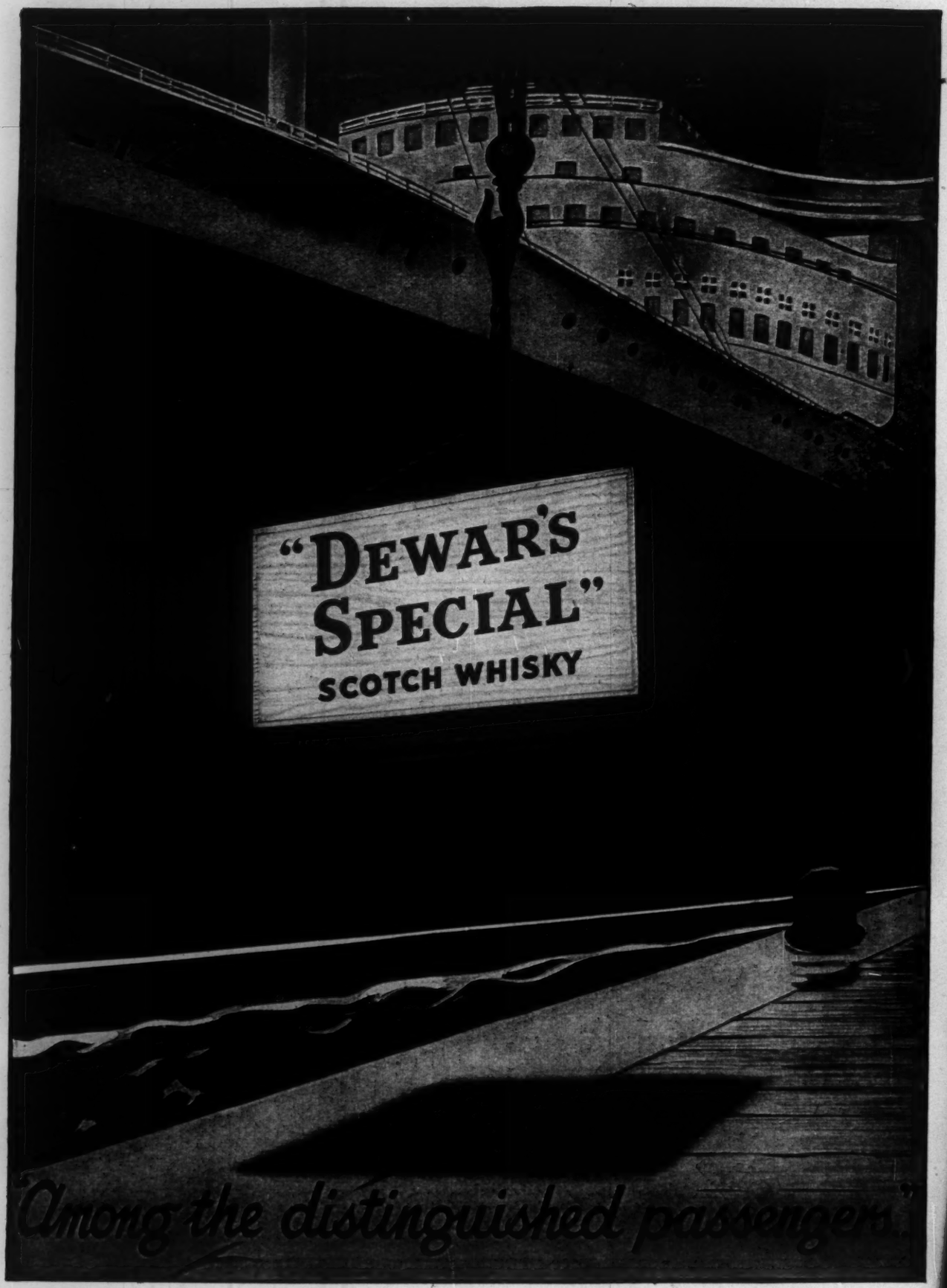
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